ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,694—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-8	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th Aug
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Maragon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *vid* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

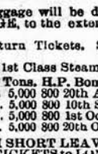
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORIEN	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 16th Aug. 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th September.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095 7th Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547 20th ,,

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will SAIL for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 22nd August.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, August 7, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th August.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE
Has preference over all other kinds.
1lb. Tin, 7 Annas cash.
Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
GENUINE CHUTNEYS.
PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.
TREACHER'S MAJOR GREY'S, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.
TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

	Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda ... 1lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's East India ... ,,	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent ... ,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl ... 2lb. tin.	0	10
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD ...	1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin. 1-6; ½lb. tin.	2	6
,, ,, MUTTON, ,, 1-10 ,,	2	12
,, ,, CHICKEN, ,, 1-14 ,,	3	8
,, ,, CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA ... ,,	1	10
,, ,, MUTTON BROTH ... ,,	2	6
,, ,, CHICKEN BROTH ... ,,	3	12
CORN FLOUR ... 1 lb. tin	0	10
,, ,, Kingsford's Oswego ... per lb. packet	0	9
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT ... 1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts ... per oz.	0	5
HARD'S INFANTS' FOOD ...	0	12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut ... per oz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savoury & Moore's ... per tin / per doz.	0	10 / 7 0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa ... 2 lb. tin	1	10
MELLIN'S FOOD ... per bottle As. 15 and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD ...	1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch ... 2lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin ... ,,	2	8
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS ... per tin	2	4
SAGO, finest Pearl ... 2lb. tin	0	9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand ... per tin	0	7
,, ,, ,, ... per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, best clean white ... 2lb. tin	0	11
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa ... 2lb. tin	1	10

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS AT WATSON AND COMPANY'S CLEARANCE SALE
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
August 12, 1889.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize
MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,
Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.
Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. { 1 lb. packets, per packet / 2 lb. packets, per packet / 5 lb. catties, per catty	1 / 2 / 6	6 / 12 / 12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ... ... per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ... ... per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green) ... ... 1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest ... ... 1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets ... ... per packet / in 2 lb. packets ... ... per packet	1 / 2	0 / 0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea ... per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SURGICAL DRESSING BASINS. Triangular in Shape. Made to fit any part of the body. The curves of the sides are moulded on the living model, so that in using any fluid the patient or clothing is not wetted.
Prices from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.
KEMP & Co., LIMITED.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR DRYING AND MATURING CIGARS.

1 Quart	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated.	Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula.	Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation.	Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever.	Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above.	Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S SWEETS.
FRESH AND WHOLESOME.

Barley Sugar Drops		Christmas Charms	
Strawberry	,,	Mixed Fish	
Mint	,,	Pear Drops	
Strong Mint	,,	Cough-no-more Drops	
Orange	,,	Gooseberries	
Acid	,,	Almonds & Raisins	
Scotch	,,	Mint Humbug	
Raspberry	,,	Strawberry Rock.	
Rose	,,		

Per bottle, As. 8.
KEMP AND CO., LD.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.
COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.
THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.
Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CASCARA LOZENGES,
A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.
THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.
"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.
Per Phial, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE Public are hereby informed that HIS HIGHNESS the JAM SAHEB wishes to FARM his PEARL FISHERY in the Gulf of Kutch. Persons desirous of bidding for the same should apply to the Undersigned before the 1st of September 1889.
Particulars will be given on applying to the undersigned.
MAGANLAL BAPUBHAI,
Diwan of Jamnagar.
Jamnagar, 5th August 1889.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS
OF
MESSRS. SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTGART, ESTBLISHED 1809.
STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.
GOLD MEDAL—Melbourne Exhibition, 1889.
(HIGHEST AWARD.)
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM OR ON HIRE.
PIANOS ON HIRE tuned and kept in order, free of charge.
OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.
PIANOS tuned in a perfect manner
BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

"THE SOLID GRAND PLAIN SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID BOUDOIR" PIANOFORTE.
For cash with order, Rs. 710. On the Hire System. By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840. Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	For cash with order, Rs. 780. On the Hire System. By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912. Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,350. On the Hire System. By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680. Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA. } MARCKS & CO., LD., { 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SULPHONAL-BAYER.
THE new HYPNOTIC, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.
Per oz. Re. 1-9.
Sulphonal-Bayer Lozenges. Each containing one dose, 15½ grains.
Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHENACETIN-BAYER.
THE new ANTIPYRETIC and Anti-Neuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Sunstroke, Rheumatism, Whooping Cough, etc.
Per oz. Rs. 2-2.
Phenacetin-Bayer Lozenges. May be had of 4 or 8 grains each. (Dose 4 to 16 grains.)
Per bottle Re. 1.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof	20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	20
,, ,, Oxford Shoes	15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	25
Do for short Boots	20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.
N.B.—For mofussil orders an old boot or shoe should be sent as a guide for size.
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNEEER CLUB,
Under the patronage of Col. Pemberton and Officers of the Garrison,
On SATURDAY, 17th AUGUST.

Among others the following Gentlemen have promised to sing :—
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE,
MR. W. T. LAMB, and
MR. B. THELENBERG.

AN EXHIBITION OF FENCING, INDIAN CLUBS, etc., etc., etc.

The whole to be followed with the Screaming Burlesque Opera,
"WAGNER OUT-WAGGED."
A Full Orchestra has been engaged.

PRICES AS UNUSUAL.
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8.
Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE next CONCERT of the Society will take place in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 27th August 1889, at 9-15 p.m.

FIRST PART.—MISCELLANEOUS.
SECOND PART.—MAY QUEEN, STERNDALE BENNETT.

Reserve Seats.....Rs. 3.
Back Seats ..... „ 2.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after TUESDAY, 20th August.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE KARACHI AUTUMN SKY MEETING will take place on the 10th and 12th of October.

Prospectus on application to Honorary Secretary.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June 1889 of Rupees Twenty-six and Annas Four per Share will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 14th August 1889.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 13th, 1889.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held at the Company's Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., to confirm the Special Resolution, which was approved and passed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING held THIS DAY.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th August, 1889.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. A. GAVIN, 6TH BOMBAY CAVALRY.

ALL persons having claims against or indebted to the Estate of Captain GEORGE FITZ-AUSTIN GAVIN, 6th Bombay Cavalry, who died at Quetta on the 7th August 1889, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 7th September 1889, after which date no claims will be admitted.

C. A. DE N. LUCAS, Major,
6th Bombay Cavalry,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Jacobabad, 9th August, 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

PANES,

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white.....each	4 8	5 0
„ „ brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... „	5 0	5 8
„ „ Turkey-red or Turkey lilac ..... „	6 0	6 8
„ „ white with broad Turkey-red borders. „	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... „	7 8	8 0
„ „ brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... „	8 0	8 8
„ „ Turkey-red or Turkey lilac ..... „	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TABACK, Letters of Administration with Will annexed and dated 7th June 1887 of the unadministered property and credits of which said Deceased was on the 5th October 1888 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DINBAI, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors to the said administratrix, at their Office in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims on or before the 14th day of September 1889, after which date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 14th day of August 1889.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW,
Attornies for Dinbai, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and Administratrix *de bonis non* with Will annexed of the property and credits of Pestonjee Merwanjee Taback, deceased.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, "Limited," will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August 1889, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1889.
II. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 29th August 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPURJEE,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August 1889.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo Street, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August 1889, at half-past two of the clock in the afternoon, when the Resolutions will be passed, in accordance with the circulars sent to the Shareholders. Dated this 13th day of August 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors.
TULLOCKCHAND AND SHAPURJI,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

SWEET SCENTS !
SWEET SCENTS !!
SWEET SCENTS !!!
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS
IN PERMANENCE & SWEETNESS,
THE CELEBRATED
COLGATE & Co.'s PERFUMES.
Rs. 3-0 each. Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

Caprice.	Lotos Blossom.
Cashmere Bouquet.	Mountain Violet.
Ess. Bouquet.	Pansey Blossom.
Heliotrope.	Reception Bouquet.
Italian Violet.	Souvenir.
Jockey Club.	White Heliotrope.

White Lilac.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
ARTISTIC ENGRAVERS AND DESIGNERS, HERALDIC STAMPERS.

THE GUINEA STATIONERY LIST.

YOUR MONOGRAM
ENGRAVED ON STEEL, BEST STYLE,
AND
100 Sheets Good Foreign Note
100 Envelopes to match
100 Sheets Half Tola Paper
100 Envelopes to match
100 Sheets Invitation Note
100 Envelopes to match
All Embossed in Colour.
} Rs. 16.

YOUR CREST
ENGRAVED ON STEEL, BEST STYLE,
AND
100 Sheets Invitation Note
100 Envelopes to match
*100 Sheets Paper, 7in. by 4½
100 Envelopes to match
*One Sheet and Square Envelope weighs under the ½ anna rate (India)
3½ Sheets and Square Envelope weighs under the 4½ anna rate (England)
All Embossed in Colour.
} Rs. 16.

PACKING CHARGES FREE.
BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES
A pencil sketch is sent for approval.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHALBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALBUMS in Plush and Leather, a nice assortment to select from. Also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Hand-bags, Companions, Blotters, Music Rolls, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

FOR SALE.—One second-hand STEEL BOILER, 30' × 7', by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., in good condition and lately worked at 90 lbs. pressure. For price and particulars apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Baloo Mill, Tardeo.

TO BE LET, SECOND FLOOR, suitable for Offices, and Godown of a House in Meadow Street. Apply N. M. PETIT.

A PLEADER in very good practice out of India being about to return to India is willing to transfer his business to a Gujrati-speaking High Court or District Pleader. Parsi preferred. Apply for further particulars to D. B. MOTIWALA at the High Court, or at 31, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c,, so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamarind Lane.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-3.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LAWN MOWERS.—The patent Excelsior Roller, finest and easiest going of all, from Rs. 33 to 125 each.—PALSIKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

OUR GEM-DE-JAVA, NO. 1, Rs. 31; No. 2, Rs. 2-14; and No. 3, Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Java tobacco only. In flavour and mildness they are far superior to the other ordinary Java Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.—DANKA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Darbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's-Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured, 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes ; Cigar and Cigarette Holders ; Cigar and Cigarette Cases ; Tobacco Pouches and Jars. &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's) ; Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross's Voightlander's) ; Dry Plates (the best English Makers') ; Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood ; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
All-white, blue-lined, Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates ; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes ; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July 1889.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, at 6 p. m.

L. PENNY,
H. R. COBBOLD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)
NOTICE.

THE LINE between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places. Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

Miles from Bangalore.	Bangalore to Poona. Stations.	Time.	Miles from Poona.	Poona to Bangalore. Stations.	Time.
..	Bangalore .....d	A. M. 8 0	..	Poona .....d	P. M. 8 35
294½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5			A. M.
		P. M.	214½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	11 23
326½	Gadag, 2nd day ..a	9 37			P. M.
		A. M.	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	4 57	462½	Bellary .....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day..d	10 20			A. M.
		P. M.	369½	Gadag .....d	6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day..d	3 38			P. M.
		A. M.	338½	Hubli, 2nd day .....d	6 25
					P. M.
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day..a	6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th Aug. 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... „ Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... „ Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....Rs.	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole..... „	62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry..... „	56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer .....Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... „	17 0	„ ...
Niersteiner ..... „	19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch ..... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ..... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... „	25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner ..... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger ..... „	35 0	„ ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port .....Rs.	26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port ... „	36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid ..... „	42 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands .....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc ..... „	14 0	„ ...
Medoc ..... „	10 8	„ ...
Les Canons ..... „	16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... „	18 0	„ ...
Chateau Leoville ..... „	19 0	„ ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe..... „	21 0	„ ...
Chateau La Rose ..... „	28 0	„ ...

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien.....Qts.	15 0	Rs. ...
Margaux ..... „	20 0	„ ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon ..... „	15 0	„ ...
Margaux Medoc ..... „	19 0	„ ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz .....Rs.	11 8	Rs. 13 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label .....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar..... „	12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose ..... „	30 0	„ 32 0
Chateau Moulon ..... „	32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne..... „	29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's*** .....Rs.	18 1	Rs. ...
E Sime & Co.'s ..... „	19 2	„ ...
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy..... „	21 4	„ ...
A Doignon Fils & Co ..... „	28 5	„ ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules .. „	30 6	„ ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne..... „	35 7	„ ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy.. „	37 0	„ ...
P. Scilheau and Fils' Brandy..... „	20 0	„ ...

BURGUNDY.
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old) .....Rs.	23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent ..... „	23 0	....

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***.....Rs.	24 8	...
„ „ „ „	22 8	....
James Aimlie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky ..... „	25 0	....
Cairndhu Blend Whisky ..... „	18 0	....

BEER.

Bavarian Beer.....Rs.	6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer ..... „	6 0	„ 1 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer ..... „	5 12	„ 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer ..... „	5 4	....

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals).....Rs.	6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth.....Rs.	15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)..... „	18 0	..
Ditto ditto ..... „	15 0	..
Finest Kummel ..... „	30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... „	63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2½ to 3l.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 5 lbs..... „	2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus.....Rs.	2 0	Rs. ...
Celery ..... „	...	„ 0 10
French Beans ..... „	...	„ ...
Peas for Soup ..... „	...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water..... „	...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms ..... „	...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage ..... „	...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages ..... „	...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages ..... „	...	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages ..... „	...	„ 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.
Out-station orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	982½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	247½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	86½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	-	1300
Albert Edward Mills		5	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	10	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	740
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,140
CityofBombayMfg.Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,083
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	70	70	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,30	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	185
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	530
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 0	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 0	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	147½
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite	..	1,00	1,000	..	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2 0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,520	500	5	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	50	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 33	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 2½	555
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	3	25	Rs. 1	320
James Greaves Mill	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	690
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	5		100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000		780
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	985
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	635
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 0	995
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Manockjee S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,675
Manecksjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,800	1	100		10
New Great Western	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	670
National S. & W. Co.	600	1,00	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	411
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	892½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soondercas S. & W	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	292½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000		365
Victoria Mfg.Co,Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{1,000 / 750}	200 / 150	200 / 150	}10 / p.ct	200 / 143
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	530
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	915
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	100	...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
India Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	3 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	98
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	139
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	32
M. M. Mody & Co.					48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,010
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-2
Carolas	,, 250
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 200
Bar Silver, 17½ be ternes	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	238
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	ls. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	ls. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	ls. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	ls. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	ls. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	ls. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	ls. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	ls. 4½d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	ls. 4¼d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	..
China	60 Do. do.	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th August, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·768
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	463
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	4·14
year	55·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th August	0·13

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
French Press Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly meeting, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Buchanan (s), from Liverpool; Asyria (s), Buseh; and Chupra (s), Zanzibar.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Assam sailed yesterday for Aden.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Buchanan entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Atrato left the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Clyde will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

A MISSING GIRL.—A woman named Khatya, residing at Chowkey Mohola, reports that her daughter, named Assoo, aged 8 years, has been missing since Monday morning.

LOST.—Butchoobai, a Parsee woman, residing at Chundunwady, reports having dropped a gold ring set with two emeralds and 30 small diamonds, valued at Rs. 700, on Monday last somewhere between the Fort and her residence.

AN ABSCONDING COOLEY.—Ramjee Nana, a Carwar calassee, who arrived here from Surat on Monday engaged a cooley at the Churney Road railway station to carry 2 bags containing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 19, to the Carnac Bunder, but on the way the cooley absconded and has not since been heard of.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Coloba respecting the death of Curreem Hoosein, aged 35 years. Deceased was a groom in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company and had been suffering from fever. At about 1 p.m. on Monday, after eating a cucumber, he went and laid down in his room, and soon after he was found lying dead. The verdict was that the death of Curreem Hoosein was caused by heart disease.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Inspector Nolan charged Yenkoo Balloo, a servant in the employ of Jeejeebhoy Cursetjee, a carting agent living in a chawl at the old Mazagon Police office, Dockyard Road, Mazagon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 191-8, the property of his master. The accused, it appears, was temporarily engaged as a servant to act in the place of another servant who had gone on leave. On Sunday afternoon last Yenkoo observed his master placing the currency notes and cash in his cupboard and go off to sleep. During the time his master was asleep he managed to open the cupboard with a duplicate key and steal the notes and cash, the subject-matter of the charge. On awaking the complainant found Yenkoo making up his bedding and traps, evidently to leave the premises. Taking the circumstance to be very suspicious, he looked into his cupboard and found his notes and cash missing and at once reported his loss to the police, who on arrival took the accused into custody on suspicion, and on searching him the stolen property was found concealed on his person, and also the duplicate key with which he had opened his master's cupboard. Yenkoo Balloo on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at No. 6, Armenian Lane, yesterday, Dr. Thomas Blaney in the chair.

The following directors' report was laid on the table:—In presenting the shareholders with the seventh annual report of the working of the company for the year ending the 30th June 1889 the directors have the pleasure in being again able to show it is very satisfactory. Notwithstanding the increased keenness of competition the amount of business done by the company was larger than in any previous year. The debts and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, amounting to Rs. 50,613-1-8, have since been liquidated. Laboratory and godown; plant, furniture, and fittings.—As formerly the usual amount of percentage has been written off these. Stock in Trade.—The manager and staff have taken and valued the stock with the utmost care, provision has been made for deterioration, and unsaleable goods have been rejected, after which it was most carefully checked, and the directors have every reason to believe that the amount estimated under this heading is absolutely correct. Bad debts.—Rs 1,644-4 have been estimated under this head. The smallness of this sum affords evidence of careful management. Profit and loss account.—The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 93,360-12-7, which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 93,360-12-7; dividend of 15 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 26-4 per share, Rs. 52,500; deterioration of building, Rs. 3,188-15-7; deterioration of plant and furniture, Rs. 8,497-0-10; bad debts, Rs. 1,644-4; bonus to staff, Rs. 3,700; to reserve fund, Rs. 23,830-8-2; total, Rs. 93,360-12-7. Reserve fund.—This stands at Rs. 1,11,936-5-2, and will, with the Rs. 23,830-8-2 now proposed to add to it, amount to Rs. 1,35,766-13 2, and will ensure a further stability to the company. The directors acknowledge Mr. Bristed's continued efficient management and the zeal and willingness of the whole of the staff, and recommend the shareholders to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,700 as a bonus to be distributed to the staff at the discretion of the manager. The company's branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla.—The directors are satisfied with the management of these branches. No change has occurred during the year on the board of direction. Under section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the directors, Dr. Blaney and Mr. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, retire from office by rotation, but under section 88 are eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, also retire from office, and it will be for members of the company to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

In proposing the adoption of the directors' report the chairman observed that he was very happy to be one of the board to state that the financial condition of the company was exactly where it ever was, i.e., that it had the increasing confidence of the public as shown by its steadily increasing business. The difference of the few thousand rupees noticed in that year's report was accounted for, and more than accounted for, by the difference in exchange, which had risen by 1-16th of a penny. From his personal knowledge of the working of the company he knew that it was very satisfactory, and he would say that there was no joint stock company in Bombay which was better carried on than that one.

Mr. Muncherjee Ruttonjee remarked that it would be well if an independent stocktaker were appointed with Mr. Bristed.

Mr. J. MacDonald said that no one knowing Mr. Bristed would think it was requisite to have any one else to take stock.

The chairman remarked that this was a most important matter, and that he would like the opinion of the meeting on it.

Mr. DacDonald said that he had come in contact with most of the shareholders of the company, and he thought that they had no desire of a change in the stock-taking arrangements of the company.

The chairman said that he was able to say that the valuation of the stock was absolutely correct. However, if the director, who had mooted the matter, could get any of his friends to agree with him, and they addressed him on the subject, he would call a meeting and put the matter to it.

The proposition of the Chairman was then put to the meeting and carried.

It was proposed by Mr. MacDonald and agreed to, that a dividend of Rs. 26 per share be declared.

It was proposed by Dr. Shantaram Vittal and agreed to unanimously, that Dr. Blaney and Mr. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, the retiring directors, be re-elected.

The Chairman proposed that a bonus of Rs. 3,000 be distributed among the employés of the company at the discretion of the manager. The proposition was carried *nem con.*

It was proposed and carried that Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general one, when, on the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved that the number of directors in future should be three instead of four.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT and Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE.)

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DEVINDRAPPA KHANDAPPA.

IN this case the accused was convicted by the Bench of Magistrates, Dharwar, of having erected a platform or *khata* on municipal ground without having previously obtained permission to do so, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2, in default to undergo two days' simple imprisonment. Against this sentence the accused appealed, and Mr. R. Bapujee, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dharwar, who tried the case, reversed the sentence and conviction. Against the acquittal of the accused the local Government appealed, and the case came on for hearing at the High Court.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for Government.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that he erected his old khata, which was only one span high, to the height of about two cubits, and Mr. Bapujee in reversing the sentence held that it was not necessary under the Act to ask the permission of the municipality, as the accused only repaired his old khata.

The lordships, in disposing of the matter, said:—We think the erection of this khata comes within clause 1 of section 33 as an addition to an existing building under the wide definition of a building given by section 3 of the Act. It is permanent in character, and serves as a broad extended door-step or raised platform of communication with the public road. As a "door-step" is in terms included in the definition of a building, we are of opinion this erection is included also. The appeal order of acquittal must be reversed, and we restore the conviction and sentence passed by the Bench of Magistrates.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine had before them an appeal in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Pidapa bin Kankapa. The accused in this case was convicted of murder by Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, and was sentenced to transportation for life. Against this sentence the accused appealed.

The facts of the case are that on the 13th of January last a woman named Hashawa was in the veranhda of her house with her mother and sister. The accused came up to the place and accused Hashawa of breaking an earthen pot of his. He was accompanied by two other men, and they all began abusing the women. The three men, who were armed with clubs, then began to strike Hashawa and her mother. The latter ran away to the police Thana, and when she returned with assistance found her daughter lying on the ground unconscious. She was taken up, but died of her injuries three days afterwards. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing from the assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Scott, in disposing of the appeal, said:—The judgment recorded in this case does not comply sufficiently with the requirements of section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There being many witnesses who testified to their having seen the acquitted prisoners (the men who accompanied the accused) taking part in the homicide, the reasons for disbelieving their evidence should have been given in some detail. When this Court admitted the appeal it was not aware, the judgment being silent on the point, that the assessors were of opinion that the appellant had committed the homicide, though they differed from the Judge as to its amounting to murder. We also notice that a confession made by the appellant when he produced the stick was admitted as evidence contrary to the rulings in Regina *vs.* Jora, 11 B H C R 242, and Queen-Empress *vs* Komaha, I L R 10 Bom. 595. We are of opinion that the evidence warrants the conviction and we would dismiss the appeal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair s—125 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 29 packages papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—30 barrels spindle oil, John B K Macbeth; 500 boxes soap, Labercrombie and Co; 250 boxes soap, M M Vullijee; 250 boxes soap, E H Allarakhia; 875 boxess oap, T Boodabhoy.

Branksonie Hall s—60 cases candles, H S Habib; 100 cases candles, A Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—9 cases claret, cutter, Palmer and Co; 11 bales paper, N Cumrudin.

Volturno s—10 cases cologne water, E C Dalal.

Kerbela s—19 casks rectified spirit, A Dhunjibhoy and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—69 casks lisbon wine, S E Pinto.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, Walter Nutter and Co; 25 cases brandy Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 25 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—16 cases lamps, &c., R Ditmar; 11 cases soap, B Nuzerally; 18 cases paper, F A Davur and Sons.

Imperator s—72 bales papers, M A M Shurufally; 5 barrels flour, Pearse and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s—4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co's, Ld.

Asia s—50 bales wool, G Rungoomal; 50 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 9 packages carpets, &c; Finlay, muir and Co; 500 bundles coir yarn, D Dewchand.

Niagara s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Worsley Hall s—1,001 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co; Ld.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—5 boxes silver coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—4,011 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck, and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manila s—1,999 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cuba s—20,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—75 bales Mule twist, D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales Mule twist, S G David and Co; 25 bales Mule twist, The Jamshed Manf Co Ld; 50 bales Mule twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 150 bales Mule twist, C Ebram,; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, H A Esmael and Co.

Khiva s—175 bales Mule twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales Mule twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales Mule twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales Mule twist, C Ebram; 50 tons old iron, R Tyebjee and Co; 75 bales twist, H D Esmael and Co; 54 bales twist, S Shewdutrai.

Melpomene s— 50 bales Mule twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales Mule Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—175 bales Mule twist, S Abraham; 50 bales Mule twist, Jamshed Manf Co Ld; 175 bales Mule twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales Mule twist, N J Abraham; 115 bales Mule twist, C Macdonald and Co; 670 bales Mule twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 325 bales Mule twist, Ebrahim Noordeen and Co; 275 bales Mule twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales Mule twist, E J Abraham; 50 bales Mule twist, C Ebram; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—50 bales Mule twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clyde s—1 cwts ivory, T Essoofally.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s.Clan Buchanan, in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come, and bring your friends.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGER BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE following additional passenger proceeded by the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, yesterday:—For London.—Dr. and Mrs. Arnott.

THE story of Elizabeth Nicholson's brave deed and sad death entitles her—says the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*—to a place in the roll of heroes and martyrs. She was housekeeper to an aged invalid residing near Egremont, and her bed having accidently caught fire through the over-turning of a candle, she hurried off, with her night-dress burning, to the nearest farm-house to fetch assistance lest her master should be burnt to death. Help was obtained and the old man's life was saved, but the poor woman has succumbed to her own injuries.

CRICKET.

THE HINDU C. C. *vs.* THE BARONET C. C.

A MATCH between the above clubs was played on Sunday on the Esplanade parade-ground, and ended in a victory for the Hindus by 46 runs on the first innings. The Baronet Club being represented, among others, by Messrs. Pavri, Gagrat, Dubash, Bapasola, and Bharucha, who played with such conspicuous success against the Poona Gymkhana a week ago, and who will also represent the Parsees in their coming match with the local Gymkhana, a very tough fight for victory was expected, but, thanks to the bowling of Chonkar and Nayak, the Parsees only put together 51 runs—a figure far too small for the number of really good bats their team contained. The Hindus, on the other hand, after careful play—for the bowling of Pavri and his confreres was not to be trifled with—scored 97 runs, of which Chonkar contributed 45, Shivgar 15, and Rao 13.

The Hindu captain, winning the toss, elected to bat, and sent in Mehta and Shivgar to face the bowling of Pavri and Framji. After some three singles had been scored, Shivgar hit Framji to leg for 4 and followed it up with a two. Then followed two maidens, after which Mehta was caught by Pavri off Framji for 3 (1 for 12). Merchant joined Shivgar, who was playing a very steady game, and succeeded in raising the score to 30 before he was bowled by Pavri for 9. Chonkar now partnered Shivgar, who was soon after caught at the wicket by Madon off Pavri for a well played 15 (3 for 33). Bunda followed, but was given leg-before-wicket to Bharucha (4 for 38). Talpade filled the vacancy, but had to retire being clean bowled by Bharucha (5 for 42). Joshi, from whom something was expected, now took the willow, but after scoring 3 was bowled off his pads by Pavri (6 for 45). Rao now joined Chonkar, who was playing a very careful game, and succeeded in raising the score to 77 before he was caught by Dubash off Pavri for 13. The batsmen who followed did not make any stand, and the Hindu innings closed for 97 runs, Chonkar being responsible for 45.

The Parsees commenced their innings a little before 4 o'clock, Madon and Framji being pitted against Chonkar and Mehta. Off the third ball of Chonkar's first over, however, Madon was finely caught in the slips by Bhende. Ebrahim now joined Framji, who had scored 7 off two consecutive balls from Mehta, but had to retire, being caught by Chonkar off Mehta (2 for 7). Gagrat filled the vacancy, and after scoring 12 was clean bowled by Chonkar. Ayrton, who followed him, was the only man who made anything like a stand, but after scoring 13 his wicket too was scattered by Chonkar. Pavri, Dubash, and Bapasola, who followed, did not make any stay at the wickets, the first being caught off Chonkar and the other two being bowled by Nayak. It is needless to give an account of the batsmen who followed, for they did not offer any resistance, and the Parsee innings closed for 51 runs. A word of praise is due to Chonkar and Nayak for their exceptionally good performance with the leather in securing 5 wickets for 19 runs and 4 for 8 runs respectively. The following are the full scores:—

HINDU C. C.

D V Mehta, c Pavri, b Framji	3
Shivgar, c Madon, b Pavri	15
Merchant, b Pavri	9
Chonkar, c and b Framji	45
Bunda, l b w, b Bharucha	3
Talpade, b Bharucha	0
Joshi, b Pavri	2
Rao, c Dubash, b Pavri	13
Bhende, b Gagrat	0
Vyavaharkar, not out	0
Nayak, L B, c Framji, b Pavri	1
Extras	6
Total	97

PARSEES.

Madon, D, c Bhende, b Chonkar	0
Framji, b Chonkar	11
Ebrahim, c Chonkar, b Mehta	0
Gagrat, b Chonkar	12
Ayrton, b Chonkar	13
Pavri, c Rao, b Chonkar	0
Dubash, b Nayak	3
Papasola, b Nayak	5
Bharucha, not out	1
Tapia, b Nayak	0
Madon, M, c Bhende, b Nayak	1
Extras	5
Total	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Pavri	120	37	11	5
Framji	31	13	2	2
Bharucha	55	22	1	2
Gagrat	30	14	1	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Chonkar	50	19	3	5
Mehta	15	17	0	1
Nayak	32	8	3	4

PARSEE GYMKHANA *vs.* PAST AND PRESENT PROPRIETARIANS.

This match was played on Sunday on the Gymkhana ground and resulted in a victory for the Gymkhana by 31 runs on the first innings. In the second innings, the Gymkhana having lost two wickets for 49 runs, declared their innings closed, leaving the other side an hour in which to make 81 runs, in the hope of getting them out before that time. The Proprietarians, in trying to force the game, lost 4 wickets for 59 runs. The following is the full score:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B Baria, run out	15		
S Burjorji, retired	39	c Banaji, b J Reporter	13
E N Daver, c Jijina, b Talyarkhan	3	not out	10
D

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND, WITH WAREHOUSES BUILT THEREON, SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee, Bai Shiv, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Tookaram Balajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1887.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yards, and bounded on the north by Baroda Street on the south by Carnac Bunder Siding Road north, on the east by the land in the occupation of Bhimjee Jeewa, and on the west by the Carnac Bunder Siding Road north, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, together with the warehouses and buildings standing thereon, and assessed under Nos. 91 and 91A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A consignment of 6 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s.s. Peninsular, consisting of fancy worsted suiting blue Oxford and slate venetian, diagonal Cheviot check suiting mixt will diagonal and worsted light mix corks, light fancy browns, light grey and blue twill, black corks, solid twill, diagonal and corks, fancy stripe worsted, fancy diagonal coating, light thin fancy worsted, ¾ checks and stripes, Scotch stripes, light check worsted coating, light blue vienna, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 12 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

Also on account and at the risk of first purchaser, Mr. J. Kaufman, 3 pieces woolen cloth.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 4th MARINE LANE AT DHOBITALOW.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the trustees of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, the undermentioned handed property.—

All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the North side of 4th Marine Lane in the subdistrict of the Fort without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101 and four tenths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 695, new No. 3128, old survey No. 17 and new survey No. 8390, and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonjee Cawasjee Choksey, on the west partly by a piece of vacant ground and house of Motibai and partly by the vacant ground of Currimbhoy Allibhoy, on the north by the sweepers' passage and beyond that by the stables formerly belonging to Sorabjee Suntook, but now to Currimjee Allybhoy, and on the south by the said 4th Marine Lane, and the said premises are assessed under Street No. 38. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mody Bay, immediately behind the European General Hospital, the handsome household furniture, pictures, lamps, miscellaneous new books, China matting, clothing, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Brooklyn Hall," Bellasis Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Limited, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery-ware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soelin, marble clock, iron-safe on stand, table ornaments, China flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of the late Mrs. E. GIBBONS.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Marine Lines, next to 4th Rifle Mess, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, of the latest design best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments and China flower vases, 80 lbs. officers' tent and routie, English plated mounted single harness, gentleman's saddles, door curtains, &c., the property of Colonel J. T. WATLING, 4th Rifles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 14-stops harmonium by Soundy and Co., a nearly new Singer's table sewing machine, curtains with cornices by Roberts, Hink's table and hanging lamps, handsome Persian and Brussel carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases, oil-paintings, rich table ornaments, standard Poona roses, &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 14, 1889.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	„	153
TANDEMS	8	„	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

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WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MENISI'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENISI'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENISI'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

MESSRS. SHERIFF SON & CO., will sell at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14th August at 2 p.m., the remainder part of the handsome household furniture and fittings, on account and risk of the first purchasers, who have failed to take delivery of their purchases as also the residue of the consignment of musical boxes playing Hindustani and English airs, some new country-made bed covers, towels, napkins, some pieces of Cashmeres for gents' suits and some wearing apparel.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 14, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHISKY AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Warehouse, Fort, on account of the concerned—

5 qr-casks Craigievae whisky.
15 octaves casks do.
100 cases Craigievae whisky at the jetty shed.

The purchasers will have to pay the town and customs duty, and to remove the goods within three days from the day of sale.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF LAMP-BLACK AND EARTHENWARE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Ebramji Esoofji—

X O Bombay—6-15 10 cases } lamp-black.
„ 10 „ }
E F Bombay—1-5 5 „ } lamp-black.
„ 15 „ }
„ 16-20 5 „

On account of Khoja Allarakhia Sachoo—
K A S, M P and Co.—1—8 cases earthenware
A S M P and Co.—101-10-7 crates „
K A S, M P and Co.—26-33—8 „ „
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., the property of M. J. Carroll, Esq., changing his residence.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

At 1-30 p.m.
1 handsome strong-built pony cart
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-3 goes in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand office shigram
1 handsome strong-built glass-frouted miniature brougham.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kharas Hall," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, very handsome 12 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers "by Nash," 1,2,3, 4 and 6 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, wall shades and wall lamps, very rich large size Brussels carpets with borders, first rate marble and gilt clocks striking hours and half-hours, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. MEHERJEE-BHOY and RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, changing their residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable properties situate at Tardeo, near Chikalwady and Elphinstone Land Estate.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Jivandas Govindrao, the mortgagee under the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 4th day of March 1889, and on account and risk of Mooljee Damodar, Hunsraj Rowjee, and Bhagwandas Hunsraj, the mortgagors, the following valuable landed properties :—

First.—All that piece of Fazandari land, together with the two messuages or bungalows cookroom, stable and godown standing thereon, situate at Tardeo near Chikalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3307 square yards and 6 feet, or thereabouts, bearing ward Nos. 3709, 3710-11 and street No. 13,14, and 15, and bounded on or towards the west by the Chikalwady Road, on or towards the west by the landlaad hereditament hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Alladin and Habibbhai and now of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Waving Company, and on or towards the south by the property of Tribhovandas Jugjivandas and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Jugjivandas Vandravandas and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land together with the range of chawls standing thereon situate at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11402 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 326, 328 and 329 and new No. 3845 and old Survey Nos. 1157 and New Survey 7031 and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 3742 and street No. 4, and bounded on or towards the East by the land and hereditaments here in before first described and on towards the west partly by the property of Khimjee Lakhmidas and Dossa Morarji and partly by the property of Burjorji Muncherji executor of Muncherji Jamsetjee Wadia, on on towards the North by the property the said Burjorji Muncherji Executor as aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the property of Vassudeu Ramchandar and the said Dossa Morarji and Khimji Lakhmidas, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Jagmohandass Vandravundas and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

Thirdly.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 465 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 326, 328 and 326, new Nos. 2845, new Survey No. and bounded on or towards the East by the Fazendari ground of Jivaji Manockji Wacha, on or towards the west and north by the property of Vasudev Ramchander and on or towards the south by the property of Mudon Bhimjee and which said piece of land was formerly in the occupation of the said Jugmohandas Vandravandas and is now in the occupation of the mortgagers and their tenants.

Fourthly.—All that piece of land situate on the Elphinston Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 232 7-9 square yards and bounded on or towards the north by Clive 6th Road, on or towards the south partly by vacant ground belonging to the said trustees and partly by ground leased to Bhimji Hariram on or towards the East by ground leased, Mahomedally Surfoodin, and on or towards the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 14, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

CONSOLS recovered a portion of their late decline yesterday, being quoted by Reuter at 98⅛. French Rentes in Paris were also higher by ¼ per cent., at 85¼, but Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22½. Silver advanced another 1-16d. in London yesterday, say to 42⅜d. per oz., but Rupee Securities, in each denomination, remained at last Friday's rates. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼. Chartered and Mercantile Bank shares were 10s. per share higher, at £29 and £25, respectively, but Hongkong were down to the same extent, at £53 10s. per share.

In General Produce, Linseed was firm and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, Bombay seed having advanced 6d. per quarter to arrive, but Liverpool quotations coming unchanged. Rapeseed was steady at last Friday's quotations. The Wheat market had become steady, but previous quotations are repeated both from London and Liverpool.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats firm, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. Mid. American remained at 6¼d. per lb., and all other spot quotations were unchanged, as also were American Arrivals for September-October deliveries, but in all other positions they were 1-64d. higher. The Manchester market was quiet but steady, and the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item.

In New York 11 5-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, but Futures for September were down 2 points, and for August 4 points, at 10·29 cents and 10·54 cents, respectively.

There has been a moderate local enquiry for Cotton to-day, and purchases from stock, summing up about 2,000 bales, have been reported, nearly half the quantity having been Barsee at Rs. 213-18½, and the balance, with the exception of a few hundred bales of Bhagalkote at Rs. 214, Bengals at Rs. 213, and Karanja at Rs. 213-14 per candy. The tone of the market has remained steady, and prices are not quotably changed. Nothing further has transpired in contracts for the coming crop; but native sellers would have been found rather easier to deal with, especially in Fully Good Bengals, for January delivery.

WHEAT.—There has been a return of activity in this market to-day, and a considerable business has been reported, while a firm feeling has prevailed. Higher rates have been asked by dealers, especially for *Hard Red*, but we have not heard that they have actually been generally paid, and meantime we repeat our last quotations.

SEEDS have not been much wanted, and only moderate transactions in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have transpired, the market remaining steady, and prices unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	983	bales.
Wheat	16,857	cwt.
Linseed	3,314	„
Rape seed	20,394	„
Poppy seed	982	„
Castorseed	2,472	„

FREIGHTS have been quiet, and the principal feature in the market has been absence of business, nothing of importance having transpired since the Persia (s) was fixed at the close of last week with 2,000 tons for Marseilles for next month's loading.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady to-day for ready business, but the current rate for Bills has been done into next month. Otherwise forward quotations, both for drawing and buying, are unaltered. A fair supply of Merchants' Bills has come out for delivery in this and the next two months, but for the Bank media of remittance there has been no enquiry. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·73	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly weaker to-day, especially for account. Fours for cash have receded 1-16 from last evening's closing price, having been quoted throughout the day at 100½, while for this month's settlement the rate has become 100 1-16, sellers, par being named for the September account. 103¾ is now nominally quoted again for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Business in this market has been almost a blank to-day, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay Mill shares, at Rs. 1,085; a decline of Rs. 5 in Imperial, at Rs. 555; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Munmar Press shares, at Rs. 247½ per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, Aug. 13.

French mail steamer D'Jemnah from China arrived

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	93⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42⅛d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Bangkok-Saigon section interrupted.

Cable Australia Newzealand interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	7	25	1	4
Suez	13	7	16	0	52

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 13th Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
„ Madras	...	27	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 13.—With a few unimportant exceptions, pressure has decreased everywhere, and the fall has been brisk in some of the Punjab stations and in North Bengal, and moderate or slight elsewhere. Small depressions have developed, one over East Punjab and a second off the Orissa coast, otherwise the distribution is unchanged. Winds have ordinary monsoon directions, except in the neighbourhood of the depressions, where feebly cyclonic monsoon is blowing freshly in the north of the Bombay coasts. Temperature is below normal, except in the peninsula, Burma, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. Rainless patches are reported in Lower Bengal, west of the North-West Provinces. East Punjab, West Punjab, and in the south of the peninsula. Elsewhere rain is general, and fairly heavy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RIVETT-CARNAC—August 13, at Malabar Hill, Lorna, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Rivett-Carnac, aged 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORSE-SCOTT—July 25, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major E Corse-Scott, the Warwickshire Regt. of a daughter.

HOPKINS—July 31, at "Jubilee Hall," Naini Tal, the wife of Captain C H Innes Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, of a son.

DEATHS.

CARR—Sarah, relict of Robert Carr, for thirty years a resident of Allahabad, aged 71 years.

GALLAGHER—August 7, at Allahabad, Catherine Theresa, the dearly beloved wife of Matthew A Gallagher, Traffic Department, E I Railway.

MARTER—August 7, at Moradabad, of enteric fever, Robert Arnold Fane Marter, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

OF rather more than ordinary interest is the report of the Civil Service Commissioners recently presented to Parliament. The lively attack on the competitive system, led by the Hon. Auberon Herbert, is dealt with at considerable length—at greater length than was necessary some may think, seeing that the *Nineteenth Century* protest, in spite of the weight attaching to the names of many of the signatories, has fallen slightly flat, and seems destined, according to present appearances, to share the inglorious fate of certain other causes promoted by the same valiant leader. Before, however, glancing at the defence put forward by the authorities of Cannon-row, Whitehall, it may be interesting to note the results here produced in a complete form for the first time of last year's examinations for the Indian Services. As our readers are aware, all candidates for the Civil branch of the administration and the Forest Department pass through the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners. The number of cases, to quote the official expression in 1888, was 405. There is a discrepancy between the figures given in the body of the report and those of the tables in the appendix as to the competitors for the forty-seven Civil Service appointments offered. In one place we are told that there were 235 competitors, and in another 246. The distribution was as follows :—North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 18; Bengal, Lower Provinces, 11; Madras, 8; Bombay, 7; Burma, 3. Of the candidates (thirty-eight) who came up for their final examination all but two were successful. A third was rejected on the ground of ill-health. Thirty-six candidates competed for admission to Cooper's Hill College to be trained for the Forest Service. As compared with the previous year, the number of candidates for the Civil Service increased to forty, and in 1887 there were more competitors than usual. In 1882 the returns show that one hundred and forty candidates were examined; in 1883, 150; in 1884, 185; in 1885, 211; and in 1886, 205. The popularity of India as a field for young men of liberal education evidently exhibits no diminution. In the future the competition is likely to become still keener, for every year the struggle for employment becomes fiercer than ever.

The value of the report would be enhanced if it gave us more information respecting the fortunate competitors. We do not ask for the return that used to be furnished of the "rank, profession, or occupation" of the fathers of the candidates; no one wishes to scrutinise the social position of the competitors, but it is to be regretted that the public are not now informed of the schools at which they have been educated. The last time these particulars were given was, we believe, in 1883, and it is not clear why they have since been discontinued. The reason can hardly be want of space, for it would be necessary to give only the names of those educational establishments at which the forty or so of successful candidates were trained. We should also like to see the nationality of the winners recorded, how many are English, how many Scotch, how many Irish, and how many natives of India. The latter certainly ought to be stated, and it might be useful to mention the number of Asiatics who were examined without satisfying all the tests. Last year, it may be remembered, a demand was made from New Zealand, that a percentage of the appointments to the Indian Civil Service should be reserved for Australasia, or that examinations should be held simultaneously in the colonies for Colonial candidates. This cool request was very decidedly refused by the Commissioners, and has not, it would seem, been renewed. The correspondence between the Commissioners and the Indian authorities on the subject of age and nationality certificates for native candidates is printed as an appendix. A set of new rules received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council in August last, and came into force at the examinations held a few weeks ago. In British India certificates can only be signed by the Secretary to Government of the province, or the Commissioner of the division, in which the family of the candidate resides; in the Native States the same function is restricted to the highest political officer accredited to the particular State. A rather formidable amount of documentary evidence has to be produced. It comprises the horoscope, family books, tradesmen's account books, showing entries relating to the birth, school, and university records, etc. Misrepresentation of age has to be guarded against in the case of candidates for the Home as well as the Indian Service. A youth detected in this offence inflicted "moral torture" upon the Commissioners by informing them that he had acted upon the advice of a member of the House of Commons, because his opinion was that "as the examination had been so much delayed I was fully complying with the spirit of the rules in endeavouring to pass it, though I was eight days too old." The Commissioners, in the innocence of their hearts, found it difficult to conceive that any M.P. could have given this advice. "But," they sorrowfully add, "we were surprised to find, on referring to the member in question, that he admitted himself to be responsible for the candidate's misstatement of age." Who the member was we are not informed. Let us hope he is not one of those honourable gentlemen who are so indignant with the Bombay Government for their action regarding the testifying mamlatdars.

With respect to the onslaught upon the competitive system by the Educational Protectionists, the Commissioners decline to enter into a general discussion on the principle involved. They confine themselves to three points—(1) that competitive examination fails to secure the selection of the fittest persons; (2) that the health of candidates is affected by the strain of competitive examinations; (3) that competive examinations for admission into the public service exercise an injurious effect upon the education of the country. The Commissioners deal briefly but boldly with the question of the quality of the candidates. They refer to the testimony of such competent witnesses as the Royal Commission on civil establishments, the Indian Public Service Commission, and the military authorities. "On more than one occasion," Sir Charles Turner's Commission reported, "inquiries have been made by Government into the working of the competitive system, with the result that it has been generally acknowledged to have procured for the ranks of the Indian Civil Service officers who, as a body, are eminently qualified for the performance of the duties which devolve upon them, and many of whom have earned a reputation for administrative capacity of a high order." The Commissioners believed themselves to be justified in the conclusion that, "apart from questions of detail as to the age of candidates and the subjects, standards, and conditions of examination, the general results of competition, as applied to the Indian Civil Service, have been satisfactory, and that the system should accordingly be maintained." Mr. Auberon Herbert and his friends may not altogether agree with the opinions expressed by the Public Service Commission, but they cannot deny that the Commission knows perfectly well what the state of the case is, so far at all events as India is concerned. Nor can it be said that the Commission was biassed in favour of the competitive system, as might have been said, and with some show of truth, if the whole of its members had belonged to the Civil Service. People on the spot who have means of forming correct views on this subject denied to some who are so ready to dogmatize on mere *a priori* grounds, are content with the results of the present system, not because they are perfect, but because they are, on the whole, as satisfactory as could be desired. If the standard of the competitive services of this country were less high than it is, India should endeavour to display due resignation, because it is patent to all who are not carried away by their prejudices that if there is one institution of modern application—we cannot say invention—that is more firmly established than another, it is the competitive system. Here in India—however it may be at home—we cannot afford to waste our strength on useless enterprises when there is so much work of a practical and urgent character that requires attention.

THE Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which is locally known as "Lady Reay's Fund," is again about to come before the public, and we are glad to hear that it is proposed to hold another monster fancy fair and fete some time during the next cold weather, probably in February. The first experiment of raising money in this popular manner for the fund in question took place in February 1888 and, as most of our readers will remember, was attended with the greatest success. It was the event of the Bombay season, and was carried out in such a manner as to afford amusement to all classes of the community for several days, while it very materially added to the resources of the Bombay Branch of the Association. Lady Reay's Fund, since it started in 1886, has already done much towards the fulfilment of its object, although the amount at its disposal has been small. A training school for nurses and midwifery has been started in connection with the Cama Hospital and suitable living quarters and a lecture room have been built. A large number of European and native nurses have been trained at the expense of the fund. Scholarships ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 a month have been awarded to numerous female students at the Grant Medical College, and assistance has been given to the hospitals at Rajkot, Nasik, and Poona, with a view of assisting them to obtain nurses. All this has been done during the last three years by the above mentioned fund under the personal direction of Lady Reay, and we hope the public will again assist her by making the fancy fair next cold weather as great a success as the first one. Mr. H. M. Phipson, who worked with such conspicuous energy to ensure the success of the last fancy fair, will give his assistance in organising the new fete; this is in itself the best of omens.

WE hear from home that when the mail left the arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's visit to India were practically concluded. Unless, therefore, from some cause or other, the plans undergo a change, His Royal Highness, after his stay in Bombay, will cross Southern India by a route which will enable him to visit Seringapatam, the Neilgherries, Bangalore, the lower valley of the Cauveri, and so on to Madras, whence, it is expected, he will take steamer to Calcutta, where he will be the guest of the Viceroy. From Calcutta His Royal Highness is to go to Benares, Lucknow, Delhi, and Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, and Baroda.

STILL another instance comes to hand of the way in which Indian affairs are misrepresented by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. In the file by Sunday's mail appears the following :—"The epidemic of strikes has extended to the lamplighters in Bombay. They complain of being irregularly and insufficiently paid by the Municipality." As everyone knows full well, Municipal lighters had nothing whatever to do with the strike. The strikers were in the employ of contractors, not the Municipality, and they, if anybody, irregularly and insufficiently paid the men.

THE question as to the best means of dealing with the danger to public health involved in the present condition of things relating to lepers and leprosy in Bombay was the subject of long debate at a meeting of the Corporation yesterday. At the instance of Mr. T. B. Kirkham a resolution was carried expressing satisfaction with the action contemplated by the Government of India with a view to legislation to prevent the spread of leprosy, and ameliorate the present condition of lepers. The Corporation recorded its general approval of the principles of the draft Lepers' Bill. But at the instance of Doctors Khory and Balchandra it was suggested that the word leper should be defined in the Bill, so as to include only those suffering from that form of the disease which is admittedly most dangerous to health. The Municipal Commissioner stated that he had just received a resolution of the Bombay Government dealing with the dangerous crowding of vagrant lepers around the Nacoda Tank, in proximity to St. Xavier's College and the Elphinstone High School, institutions frequented by two thousand students. Mr. Nugent, Secretary to Government, forwarded a report from Colonel Wise, the Acting Commissioner of Police, stating that under the provisions of the Penal Code and certain sections of the Municipal Act the Police could remove lepers who constituted a danger to the public health, but that nothing could be done of any practical utility unless an asylum or hospital was provided to which the vagrants could be removed. The resolution of Government directed the Municipal Commissioner to take immediate steps for the provision of such asylum. Mr. Ollivant stated that he had no power to expend money for the purpose, but that in the opinion of the solicitors under the Municipal Act the Corporation was bound to provide an asylum, under whatever name, and in default the Government could step in and do what was required. In view of this resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject Mr. Kirkham expunged from the motion he submitted a paragraph to the effect that "the Commissioner be requested, in conjunction with the Police, to afford the authorities of St. Xavier's College and the Elphinstone High School assistance to test the applicability of section 269, Indian Penal Code, and the sections of the Municipal Act quoted by him to the case of the Nacoda Tank lepers with a view to the mitigation of the nuisance complained of to the utmost extent the existing law will allow." The President stated that it would be necessary to bring the subject before the Corporation again without delay in order to consider the steps necessary to provide an asylum or hospital for the reception of the vagrant lepers. Until such provision be made no effective steps can be taken to abate the present evils.

IN the course of the discussion yesterday several medical practitioners contended strongly that leprosy is not contagious, or, at all events, is not so contagious as the public generally believe. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that fortunately the Corporation was not obliged to decide on a question whereon doctors differed, but he approved of the general principle of the Bill, which dealt with vagrant lepers who were certainly believed on good grounds to constitute a danger to the public. In relation to this vexed question of communicability, we may mention two cases which we are able to give on the best authority. The one is that of an Arab who came to Bombay in good health; there never had been any taint of leprosy in his family. He married a Hindoo woman who was suffering from an incipient attack of leprosy, her ear being swollen. He was aware of the fact; but, like Doctors Khory and Balchandra, he did not believe that a healthy person could become tainted with leprosy. After five years he is now a hopeless leper in a very bad state, and his child is also a leper. In another case an employe of the Municipality, a kindly Hindoo, was good-natured enough to buy his vegetables from a leper in Camateepoora. He was warned of the danger and urged to discontinue the practice. He replied that no member of his family had ever been a leper, and that there was no danger. He is now a leper; he has communicated the disease to his wife, and his children are lepers. Here then we have cases in which the disease has been contracted without any hereditary predisposition, and has then been transmitted to a future generation.

THE answer of the Secretary of State to the despatch of the Government setting forth in detail the cases of thirty

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

THE BOLDEST SOLUTION THE BEST.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lord Carnarvon, in the House of Lords last night, during a debate relative to the Egyptian difficulty, said that the best solution was the boldest one.

This was, his lordship continued, to announce that England intended to stay in Egypt for the present.

Lord Salisbury, replying to Lord Carnarvon's speech, said that Government had no intention to abandon the task until it was fully performed, but there was no authority to prolong the occupation unnecessarily.

THE SHAH'S OPINION OF ENGLAND.

THE POWER AND ENERGY OF THE ENGLISH.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* (Mr. de Blowitz) has interviewed the Shah.

In the course of conversation His Majesty expressed views which were very favourable towards England, and said he was much impressed with the power and energy of the English.

He had acquired a strong attachment to the Prince of Wales, and his admiration for the Queen was very great; he would never forget the kindness Her Majesty had extended towards him.

Asked as to his opinion of France, the Shah said he had been greatly struck by the vast difference between that country and England.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR GOVERNMENT.

SAVED BY FOUR VOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In a Division in the House of Commons last night on the Tithe Bill, the Government narrowly avoided defeat, only securing a majority of four votes.

BRITISH TROOPS RETURNING TO CAIRO.

CAIRO, Aug. 13.

General Grenfell is now proceeding with the British forces under his command from Wady-Halfa to Cairo.

MR. GLADSTONE CONTEMPLATES ANOTHER CRUISE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Gladstone will shortly set out on another yachting cruise with Lord Brassey on the Sunbeam.

The cruise will be along the coast of the Western Highlands.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

LONDON, Aug 13.

The Royal Grants Bill having passed through the House of Lords has received Her Majesty's assent.

THE DELAGOA BAY DISTURBANCES.

The excitement which has for some time past prevailed at Delagoa Bay has now abated.

It is believed that England will not insist on arbitrating in the matter.

DR. TANNER'S COMMITTAL.

PROBABLE APPEAL.

Dr. Tanner has stated that he intends to contest the legality of his recent committal for contempt of court.

It is believed, however, that the sentence will be confirmed on appeal.

NORTH BELFAST ELECTION.

BELFAST, Aug. 12.

Sir Edward Harland, Conservative, has been today elected to fill the vacancy in the North Division of Belfast without opposition.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.

The date of the execution of Mrs. Maybrick has been fixed. It will take place on the 26th inst.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Carnarvon urged that the time had arrived when England ought to announce her intention with regard to how long the British were to remain in Egypt.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, referred to the progress that had been effected in Egypt under the able direction of the Khedive's British advisers, but said that Lord Carnarvon's proposal showed an inadequate regard for the sanctity of the promises made by the British Government, which had no intention of abandoning its task in that quarter until it was finished, but had no right to extend it.

THE BELFAST ELECTION.

Sir E. Harland, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Belfast in place of the late Sir William Ewart, deceased, a Conservative member.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Aug. 12.

King George of Greece, who is at present staying at Copenhagen with his relatives, has been summoned by his ministers to return to his capital immediately.

MR. WESTLAND'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

The *Pioneer* says:—Mr. Westland has, we learn, resigned his post as Chief Commissioner of Assam. He had been in ill health for some time before his arrival in India.

SUNDAY MAIL DEPARTURE.

The Government of India are consulting the various Chambers of Commerce before pronouncing an opinion upon the English postal scheme, under which it is suggested that Sunday should become the day of departure for the Home mails from Bombay during fair weather and Saturday in the monsoon.

MAGAZINE RIFLES AND MARTINIS.

The Home authorities now state that only 15,000 instead of 35,000 of the magazine rifles will be available for the British army in India during this year.

It is proposed to arm the whole of the frontier force with Martinis.

LONG LEAVE IN EUROPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BADEN-BADEN, July 26.

Although writing by this mail from Baden-Baden, I must not omit to give some particulars relating to my sojourn at Lucerne. The celebrated colossal lion monument, hewn out of living rock, in the suburbs of that favourite resort of tourists, was one of the first objects of interest that I visited. It well commemorates the fidelity and devotion of the 760 officers and soldiers of the Swiss Guards, who bravely laid down their lives in the defence of King Louis XVI. of France at the Tuileries in Paris during the French Revolution in 1792. The lion is stretched in the agonies of death with a broken lance piercing his side, while his paw guards the Bourbon shield. Although simple in its composition, the work has been finely executed, and, perpetuating as it does the national glory, cannot be seen without admiration. The heat at Lucerne is often so excessive during the summer months that visitors are glad to flee to the tops of the surrounding hills and mountains, where comfortable hotels have been built up with funiculaires or rope railways leading up to them. Of these, besides the "Rigi," so well known, and "Pilatus," recently opened, of which more will be said further on, to the "Gutsch" and "Burgenstock," which was only a short way off, I was able to make trips. The Gutsch railway ascends to the top of a hill about 600 feet high situated behind immediately overlooking the town and lake of Lucerne, where a fine old chatean has been turned into a hotel. It is very similar in its construction to the Territit-Glion line, which, I think, was described in one of my former letters, and also worked, like that line, by the descending carriage being weighted with sufficient water in the tank underneath it to pull up the ascending one without the aid of either steam or electricity. The view from the top of the Gutsch hill is so fine and the walks in the pine woods above it are so pleasant that the little excursion in the railway is a favourite one for parties of travellers from Lucerne for afternoon tea.

The "Burgenstock" railway, rising to a height of 1,300 feet to the summit of a mountain on the opposite side of the lake from the town, is on a much larger scale, and I believe the steepest railway in the world, the gradient being nearly the whole way 48 in 100. Those who are unaccustomed to judging of gradients from figures will be able to form some idea of its steepness when I say that steps like a very steep flight of stairs run the whole way alongside of the line to admit of its being ascended on foot. The train runs for some distance along the top of a high ten feet wide masonry wall with huge abysses at either side of it. To go up in this railway is really a formidable undertaking for anybody with weak nerves, and I noticed that a general feeling of relief was expressed by the passengers both when they found themselves safely landed at the top and again after their descent at the bottom. Although the Rigi railway is not nearly so steep, it is possible, in some measure, to understand, after the sensation which is felt by persons of pretty strong nerves when ascending the "Burgenstock," how it happened last year that a man of very weak nerves, when ascending the Rigi, got so totally overcome as to lose all self-control and throwing himself out of the carriage to get dashed to pieces on falling into the abyss below. When the "Burgenstock" railway was first made it was pronounced to be absolutely unsafe, and not allowed to be opened by the Swiss Government until second cog-wheels were fixed to the carriages, and a double line of racks were laid down between the rails. Very powerful automatic pneumatic brakes were also added, which grip on to the double rack rail when they come into use. In this way the line, having been made quite safe, has been working without, as far as I have been able to ascertain, an accident of any kind occurring upon it during the year that it has been opened. Electricity generated by means of water-power at the top of the mountain is the motive power of this railway, which is worked with a wire rope to pull up the carriages like the other funiculaires.

Although the "Burgenstock" railway is so wonderful, it is quite surpassed by the railway up to the rugged crest of that noble mountain, also rising from the shores of the lake of Lucerne, known as Mount Pilatus, which is, I believe, the greatest achievement in mountain railway engineering of the present age. The Mount Pilatus railway is nearly three miles in length, and it ascends to a height of 5,344 feet above the lake of Lucerne at a mean gradient of 42 in 100 and a maximum gradient for a short distance very nearly, if not quite, equal to that of the Burgenstock. It took two years to complete and cost £76,000. The difference in it from the other lines is that the double cog-wheels, with which the carriages are provided, work horizontally gripping the raised vertical cog rail from either side instead of in the centre. Powerful engines pull up the carriages without any wire rope being used as on the other lines and vigorous automatic brakes are attached to them aswell as ordinary brakes, which on being applied stop the train at once. All the bridges over the torrent beds and ravines are of masonry, and the foundation consists of a continuous wall of solid masonry covered the whole way with immense slabs of granite, to which the iron sleepers are securely fastened with strong screws. The train both ascends and descends the mountain at an average speed of 65 yards a minute.

It well repays the traveller to make the ascent of Mount Pilatus, as the views from the summit are unusually magnificent. A return ticket for the trip cost 8s. 4d. on Sundays and 12s. 9d on other days. There is a small hotel on the top of the mountain, where travellers occasionally stay for the night, and another large one is being built. Of the many pleasant excursions which may be made from Lucerne, the most enjoyable are those on the water. Soon after leaving Lucerne to go up the lake in the steamer the pretty villa, long occupied by the great musician, Richard Wagner, is passed. It was probably there that some of his fine operas were composed. All along the shores the scenery is most picturesque, but it becomes truly magnificent and highly romantic when approaching the celebrated Axenstrasse and "hollow way."

"Where Tell directed the avenging dart
With well-strung arm, that first preserved his child,
Then aimed the arrow at the tyrant's heart."

At every turn the steamer takes a new scene is unfolded, and it would be hard to find words in which to describe the beauty of the spot where the snow-capped mountains descend in precipitous steeps to the shores of the lake, the entire length of which is 27 miles.

I must not omit to say a few words in praise of the Neu Schweizerhaus Pension at Lucerne. It is admirably conducted by Kost Freres, and most comfortable for families or travellers who do not desire to go to the expense of the luxurious living obtainable in the grand hotels. The charges are most moderate, being only 8 frs. per diem for one of the best rooms and board, and the proprietor's niece, Mademoiselle Fanny Frey, who personally attends to the comfort of the visitors, is indefatigable in her exertions and most useful in furnishing information, planning excursions, &c. One of the principal highways at Lucerne leads, strange to say, straight through the cemetery round the cathedral, where it seems to be quite the custom for photographs of the people buried there to be inserted in cavities covered with crystal in their tombstones.

A Shutzen feat or meeting for rifle practice, has lately been held in the town, which has been attended by competitors delegated from all the cantons. I could not succeed in obtaining the scores, but from information afforded to me the Swiss would seem to be excellent marksmen. During this meeting there has been a fair held, and one of the most remarkable sights was a man without arms, who rivalled the celebrated armless painter of Antwerp in the skill with which he used his feet. I saw him draw a picture, write a letter, play a game of cards, open a cigar case, and take a cigar out of it, open a match box, and after taking a match from it, light it and then put the cigar into his mouth, and light it entirely with his feet. It was really wonderful to see with what ease he used his toes, quite as if they were fingers. The natives of India are clever in this way, but this man's skill would, I am sure, quite astonish them.

Lucerne is decidedly a cosmopolitan town at this season. It is impossible to enter any of the hotels or to walk up and down on the shady promenade on the banks of the beautiful lake, where the band attracts crowds of people in the evenings, without hearing almost every European language spoken; but German is the prevailing tongue. Switzerland, naturally a very poor country, is greatly enriched by a larger amount of foreign money spent there.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was taken up with a discussion on the Health Officer's remarks on the question as to the dealing with leprosy and on the Bill to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who opened the discussion, moved:—

(1.) That the Corporation learns with much satisfaction that the Government of India contemplates early legislation with the double object of preventing the spread of leprosy and ameliorating the present condition of lepers.

(2.) That the Corporation further records its general approval of the principles of the draft Lepers Bill, *viz.*, the compulsory segregation of lepers, the provision of public asylums or retreats under adequate supervision and with all proper safeguards, and the separation of the sexes in such public asylums.

(3.) That the Corporation endorses the opinion expressed by the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer that the principle of segregation should apply equally to rich and poor, the latter being provided for in the public asylums, and the former being required to adopt all precautions necessary to protect other members of the community from involuntary contact with them.

(4.) That in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be requested, in conjunction with the police, to afford the authorities of St. Xavier's College and the Elphinstone High School assistance to test the applicability of section 269, Indian Penal Code, and the sections of the Municipal Act quoted by him, to the case of the Nacoda Tank lepers, with a view to the mitigation of the nuisance complained of, to the utmost extent the existing law will allow.

(5.) That the President be requested to acquaint Government with these resolutions for communication, if Government be so advised, to the Home Department of the Government of India.

Dr. Khory objected to the third and fourth sections of the resolution, and also that part of the second section regarding compulsory segregation. He spoke as a medical man, narrating cases which had come under his own notice, by which he tried to prove that leprosy was not contagious in the sense that contagious is generally understood. Dr. Balchandra supported him, and Mr. Kirkham in reply said that as the Government resolution disposed of the fourth part of his motion, he would allow it to drop. On a vote being taken, the first, second, and last portions were carried, but the third portion, proposing that segregation should apply to all lepers, found only twelve in favour of it, while twenty-two voted against. The debate, which was an interesting one, lasted two hours.

An extended report will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

Lady Lansdowne has given another small dance at the Viceregal Lodge, but as it rained heavily up to about nine o'clock, the attendance was not so large as had been expected. Strange to say, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, this was the only dance during the week, though many more are still in prospect. The one, however, which is attracting the most attention just now, though it will not come off for some time, is the ball to be given by the Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy at the end of September, for this is to be a fancy dress ball, and already much discussion is going on amongst the ladies as to the costumes to be worn.

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

All three performances of the "Schoolmistress" went off with great success, Lady Lansdowne being present on two occasions. I need not go into details of the plot of this well-known piece, but as some of my readers may like to see, who were the actors and actresses who filled the different parts, I give a full list of the cast.

The Hon'ble Vere Queckett	Mr P Holland.
Rear Admiral Archibald Rankling, CB	Mr G Norris, RA.
Lieut John Mallory	Maj F R Hamilton.
Mr Saunders	Mr Halliday.
Mr Reginald Paulover	Mr E Wintle.
Mr Otto Bernstein	Capt Williams.
Tyler (a servant)	Mr Laing.
Mrs Rankling	Mrs C Halkett.
Miss Dyott (Principal, Volumina College)	Mrs Deane.
Dinah Rankling	Mrs Barnes.
Gwendoline Hawkins	Miss Laing.
Ermyntrude Johnson	Miss Cullin.
Peggy Hesslerigge	Mrs F E Dallas.
Jane Chipman	Miss Hilliard.

The eleventh Monday popular concert was also honoured by the presence of Lady Lansdowne and a large party from Government House, and the public also showed their appreciation of the programme which had been provided for them by attending in large numbers. The performance of the young ladies' orchestra was much appreciated.

TENNIS.

The single lawn-tennis tournament for gentlemen at Elysium House ended, as was generally expected, in a somewhat easy victory for Waterfield over Gorman, by three sets to love, the latter not showing such good form as he had in some of his previous games. Another tournament, in the shape of a gentleman's double handicap, is now being arranged, and the matches will be played off either on the grounds of the Club's or at Blessington.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

At the end of this month the Viceroy is to receive a visit from the Governor of Bombay and Lady Reay, who will stay about a week. After their departure Lord Connemara is expected to arrive, and his visit will probably last for about ten days, but Simla will not be honoured by a visit from Prince Alfred Victor, as the Viceroy will have left before his arrival. It is probable, however, that the exodus from Simla will not be so large as usual this year, for it is reported that the employes of those offices which used to occupy Loudon's buildings, which are now to be dismantled, will have to spend the cold weather at Simla, to the great disgust of the native clerks, who have a wholesome dread of the sufferings which they will have to undergo in such a cold climate.

LORD WOLSELEY AND INDIA.

A rumour has been going the round of Simla, says the *Saturday Evening Journal*, that Lord Wolseley is likely to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in this country, and it is said that several officials at the War Office consider that such an appointment is probable. I fancy that the authorities at home would not be very sorry to get Lord Wolseley out of the way for a few years, as he has on one or two occasions lately been mixing himself up too much with politics in some of his public speeches, and it is well-known that he and the Duke of Cambridge do not get on very well together. His appointment would not be looked upon with much favour by the officers of the army in this country, as Lord Wolseley has a habit of giving so many of the best appointments to men who are known as members of the Wolseley clique. I also feel certain that, after his late speech advocating total abstinence in the army, Tommy Atkins would not hail his arrival with any feeling of pleasure. Temperance in the army is, no doubt, a very desirable object to be attained, and, since the number of total abstainers has increased, the returns show that there has also been a large decrease in crime. But India is a hot and thirsty land, and at present by far the larger majority of the soldiers have not joined the temperance ranks, while there certainly has been no increase of crime amongst them. It would be hard, therefore, if these men were to be deprived of their daily allowance of beer or other drink to enable Lord Wolseley to carry out his views, but I do not suppose that his Lordship would be allowed to enforce his ideas in favour of total abstinence to such an extent.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg is residing with his wife, says the *World*, at Gratz, in Styria, where he has purchased a beautiful villa, and they are known as the Count and Countess Hartenau. Prince Alexander is reported to be engaged in writing his reminiscences, from the period of his nomination to the Crown of Bulgaria (April 1879) until his morganatic marriage. He is very bitter against the Royal Family of England, and does not appear to entertain friendly feelings towards the Empress Frederick. If the Count Hartenau does publish his memoirs we shall have a real sensation.

Among the evils that are increasing under the high-pressure system of instruction, myopia is by no means the least. Boys and girls needing spectacles to see about them become more and more common in every European country. Dr. Boucheron has been discoursing on the subject to the Academie des Sciences. He advocates that the State should take the matter in hand, as it has taken that of vaccination, to such a degree is the disorder of near-sightedness spreading among the youth of France.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM AT PAREL.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, Superintendent of the Detective Police, brought up on remand and charged Jeewanjee Ruttonjee and Shawaksha Pestonjee Neeramwalla before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with committing mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house situated on the Elphinstone Road on the night of Friday, the 26th July last, and the latter, who is the landlord of the house, with abetting in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the second accused.

On the application of Mr Little, the Public Prosecutor, the accused Jewanjee Ruttonjee was tendered a pardon on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole circumstance within his knowledge relative to the offence of mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house situated at Elphinstone Road on the 26th day of July 1889 or on any date and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof. The accused Jewanjee Ruttonjee accepted the tendered pardon upon the conditions mentioned, and he was then sworn and examined by Mr Little. He said he was a carpenter and lived on the Soopari Baug Road. He knows the accused Shavaksha Pestonjee Niramwalla. He does not know if he owns boats. He does ship's business. He had known him for about a year while witness was working as a carpenter for Manockjee Eduljee, a contractor, who was building a house at Dadur Road. Manockjee has also another house at Elphinstone Road, about 5 or 7 minutes' walk between each other. These two houses were subsequently bought from Manockjee by the accused. He knows that the house at Elphinstone Road was insured. The two houses were bought by the accused about 8 or 9 months ago. The accused told him the house at Elphinstone Road was insured when he made proposals to set the house on fire. Witness was then at work as a carpenter at the Dadur Road house. In April last accused asked him to leave his work and render him some assistance. Accused told him that the house he bought from Manockjee on the Elpinstone Road is unoccupied and likely to fall down, and that he insured the house for Rs. 20,000, and if the house was totally burnt down, he would get the sum of Rs. 20,000 from the Insurance Company, and that he will give me Rs. 300 immediately the house was burnt down, and that he would give a good sum out of the sum that he would receive from the Insurance Office. Witness said he would do the work if he (the accused) joined him in setting the house on fire. The next day after this conversation the accused asked him to make three new doors, one was to be put on the landing of the first floor, another on the landing of the second floor, and the third door to be put on the landing of the back staircase on the second floor. The object of these three new doors was to prevent any one entering the house when it was set on fire. Witness was at the Dadur Road house when accused asked him to make the new doors. At the same time accused told him to barricade the whole of the doors and windows of the house with planks so as to prevent any one entering the house. Witness, according to instructions, set to work in April last, and he and the accused went to the Elphinstone Road house to carry out the work. Witness was doing the work and accused was assisting him in holding the planks, &c. The planks were brought by a cooly woman named Tai from the Dadur Road house, and he and accused accompanied her. The woman was working at the Dadur Road house; she herself carried the planks to the Elphinstone Road house. Three or four days subsequently accused brought gunnybags, kerosine oil in tins, date-leaf mats, and a ladder. There were four rolls of date-leaf mats. One roll contained three mats each, and the other three rolls contained four mats each. These mats (now produced) are a portion of the mats, two cases of tins of kerosine oil, two chicks, and a bamboo ladder. These things were brought in a cart to the Dadur Road house and kept in a room on the ground-floor. The Dadur Road house was then empty, as the work was going on there. The next day two tins of kerosine oil, some planks, and date leaf mats were taken to the Elphinstone Road house by two cooly women named Mysoor and Gungoo. These women were employed at the Dadur Road house, and were ordered by the accused to do so. These things were placed in a room on the ground-floor of the Elphinstone Road house and locked by padlocks, which were brought there by the accused, and witness kept the keys of the padlocks. The next day some gunny was brought by the accused and a painter named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Ismail. This is the gunny now produced; it was placed on the verandah on the ground floor of the Elphinstone Road house. The gunny consisted of large pieces similar to those used for the front of native shops. Witness and accused went to the Elphinstone Road house and placed the gunny from the ground floor to the upper floor. Two or three days after, the two cases of kerosine oil were brought. Accused asked if he had received more cases. He said no. On the next day the accused brought two more cases of kerosine in a bullock-cart to the Dadur house. The accused told him that these two cases were ordered long ago, but the cart-driver could not find the house and left them in the police office, Byculla. These two case of kerosine by order of the accused was brought by the cooly woman Devoo from the Dadur house to the Elphinstone Road house on the following day and kept in a room on the second floor. The same woman also brought some planks on the same day. She is a cooly woman working at the Dadur Road house. The three new doors were completed by the time the gunny was brought there. Witness has no recollection of the dates when these articles were brought. Locks were placed on the new door at the landing of the first floor. The accused then brought some Turkey-red cloth and some muslin or mull-mull similar to that now produced. Some other gunny was brought from the Dadur Road house to the Elphinstone Road house. This tin pump was brought to the Elphinstone Road house by the accused to pump out kerosine oil from the tins, but it was not used. Witness and accused spread date matting on the verandah on the first floor, and also in the front room of the first floor. Accused then showed him a notice that he received from the mortgagee, and told him the work to set fire to the house must be done as soon as possible. Accused then told him to cover a window by the staircase in the front room on the first floor looking towards the railway station with a white cloth. This window was previously barricaded. On the first floor four windows and two doors were barricaded. The post supporting the second floor, which is in the middle of the front room on the ground floor, was half sawn through, so that the upper floor will fall soon when the house was on fire. There were pieces of deal wood placed against the post. These were pieces of kerosine oil cases. By direction of the accused, some strips of red and white cloth were wrapped round the post. The whole of the front and second room was covered with gunny on the first floor, and half of the third room was also covered with gunny on the same floor. Gunny was also placed on the floors of the verandah and three rooms on the second floor, together with some date-leaf mats. On the second floor a window and a door was barricaded. There were some openings above two windows and a door on the same floor, which he barricaded. Gunnies were nailed over the windows to prevent any one seeing the fire. The first and second floor were screened by white and red cloth. A hole was made on the second floor, and the first and second floors were connected with gunnies saturated with kerosine oil, and in a similar manner a hole was made on the first floor and connected with the ground floor with gunny saturated in kerosine oil. Small chips of woods and pieces of broken up kerosine oil cases were placed all round the gunny at the holes cut on the two floors. The contents of three tins of kerosine oil were poured on the second floor and the contents of four tins of kerosine on the first floor together with some saw-dust, and the contents of the remaining tins of kerosine were thrown on heaps of gunny matting, bamboo, &c., on the ground floor. Witness and the accused poured the kerosine oil in all these places. In the beginning of June last the work was finished. The house was locked up afterwards by witness and he gave the keys to the accused, who told him to throw the keys away. And it was agreed that he should go to a broken pane of a glass window at the back gully, put his hand in, and set fire to the train that was laid up to that window. Everything was completed and the keys thrown away before the monsoons burst in Bombay. Witness had no courage to set fire to the building before the rains. The house was not set on fire before the 26th July. The accused saw witness at his house and took him on the road three days previous to this, and said that he had seen the mortgagee, who pressed him for the money and promised to put the house up to auction if it was not paid at once, and asked witness to set fire to the house. He then on the night of the 26th July went to the window to the broken pane, struck a match, and set fire to the train, and the place was on fire. On the following day he was arrested. This note-book now produced was his account book, which was taken from him by the police at his house. It also contains an account of his work for accused, and the payments made to him from the 9th April to the 9th June last by accused.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to this day.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AT TANSA.

The case in which one Mathew Almeida, a Goanese clerk lately in the employment of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company, contractors for the Tansa Water Works, near Thana, stands charged with falsifying documents and criminal breach of trust as a public servant, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Jehangir Cursetjee Maneckjee, Deputy Collector and first-class Magistrate, Thana.

Mr. L. B. Joglikar, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, the accused being represented by Mr. Waman Ramchunder Oke.

Colonel Beaumont, re-called and examined by Mr. Joglikar, said, the muster rolls shown were for No. 2 south tunnel, and the pay sheets also. The pay sheets were in the accused's handwriting, as well as the word "paid." The others shown were the muster rolls and pay sheets for tunnel No. 2 north. They were for March and paid up in April. The book shown was the "cash book" of the firm belonging to witness's office, and the smaller book was a memorandum of sums paid from the chest and was written up by witness personally. It was always his practice to make all payments from the chest personally. Witness here, comparing these books with pay-sheets for the different shafts for the month, stated the entries in all three agreed. The books referred to were not the original documents but copies kept for his own information. The original, were then sworn to and put in.

Cross-examined by the accused:—The memorandum book did not in all cases show to whom payments were made; the exceptions being when payments were invariably made to Almeida on account of pay-sheets, as that was a matter of course. The pay-sheets which were presented to witness by the accused were sufficient receipts for the money paid him. The monthly cash accounts were signed by witness, the accused initialling. The vouchers accompanying the cash account also bore witness's signature. Witness's belief in the accused's honesty led him to test the accuracy of these vouchers only occasionally. He was positive that he paid only on such vouchers signed by the accused. If payments were ever made without, it was accidental, as they were invariably made on documents signed by the accused.

How came you, then to pay me for the payments for March since I neither prepared nor signed them, Ans.—It was handed to me by, you and I handed over the money to you as there was nobody else to pay it to. Rozario signed the paysheets as vouching for the time, but not to the correctness of the payments due. He was not responsible for the calculations, but only for the time marked being correct and the men who came up to be paid were the proper individuals.

To the Court: If your worship will see the document (C.I.) it will be seen the total was Rs. 1,415 tallying, with the rolls, the three last names being added on subsequently by the accused, and the amount turned, Rs. 1,616. (Continuing:) The real check is the muster roll with the pay-sheet, Witness had often cashed documents without the signature of Rozario. Witness could not say whether any paysheet for the last twelve months had been passed and paid without Rozario's signature. It was the duty of Rozario to be present at payments at No. 2 tunnel. Payments were made when work permitted of interruption. Witness could not be certain whether Rozario was present during the payments for March the whole time.

How can you say I did not pay in accordance with the pay sheets? From the fact that the muster roll and pay-sheets did not agree, and from the fact that you often paid without supervision. Witness had no distinct recollection of reprimanding Mungesh on a report from accused. He could not say whether he saw the pay sheets for March before Rozario signed it. There were superintendents at Nos. 4 and 7 tunnels, and they had the same duties as Rozario, but, having no officers, would be more responsible for the correctness of the vouchers. Money was occasionally sent to them through accused, and at times impressed money was sent direct for payments to dealers. The documents signed by these superintendents were, as far as witness knew, correct. Each superintendent has a timekeeper and clerk, who prepared the pay-sheets ready for submission to the Khore office. The responsibility of the correctness of these bills in their final check rested with accused. Accused was only responsible for the paysheets being in accordance with the muster rolls. Witness could give no reason why accused should be responsible, except that he had checked them.

Re-examined by Mr. Joglikar: There were not any defalcations in the other tunnels so far as he knew. Whenever witness was present he saw that the labourers were paid in accordance with the pay sheet, but it was impossible to see whether each man received accordingly.

The accused was asked for the muster rolls for tunnel No. 2 about the 17th April last, and it was then that certain discrepancies were discovered.

Mr. Poiet, called and examined by M. Joglikar, said, of the documents now shown, the muster roll was in his writing, the pay sheet was in Almeida's. There were no persons working in tunnel No. 2 who were not entered there. There was no such person as Ramchunder who worked under him during the month of March. The pay-sheet bears the name for the whole month; it is the last name. The muster rolls show 126 hands: the pay sheets 237. The muster rolls show Rs. 21 due to one Supari: the pay-sheet shows Rs. 31-8. There were also others mischarged.

Cross-examined by accused: Witness's office was at tunnel No. 2, south. Rozario was his immediate superior from the 21st March: before that, Mr. Gabriel. Witness never prepared the pay sheets, the muster rolls and drill books being taken away by Almeida on the first of every month. The paysheets for February were prepared by accused and copied by witness. When accused gave him the slip of paper referred to, Mr. Rozario was not there, but witness asked the man acting for him, who declined to take the responsibility of the entry of the names, and he did not enter the names.

Rama Dhondee stated, he worked four and a half days. He is so entered in the paysheet, but the muster roll shows one and a half day. Can you explain this?—No. I entered according to work done. It is correct. (Continuing:) The muster rolls for March were not handed to accused by him. He could not say if he was absent during March. By looking at the muster rolls he sees he was present throughout. The documents shown to me are pay-sheets for February, and are fair copies made by me from drafts by accused, and are signed by accused as correct.

After the cross-examination of two other witnesses on similar points, the case was adjourned.

WITCHCRAFT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Adverting to your able leader in to-day's issue, I beg to subjoin an extract from my brochure "Canara," under the heading "Demonolatry":—The Shudras of this district are devil-worshippers. They not only believe that different orders of these spirits preside over the elements, but also over persons and affairs of men. Consequently every disease which flesh is heir to is laid to the charge of some particular demon. When a person is sick they never think of finding out the natural cause of the disease and so curing it, but attributing the complaint to the possession of some demon, they endeavour to drive it away by incantation and charms. In fact, they believe that every disease is due to the agency of demons or devils. When one is sick, no time is lost in sending for a "pujari" (priest), on whose arrival the inmates inform him of the state of the patient, and the pujari, as is to be expected, attributes the disease to want of respect to some demon or other, and prescribes, as the only suitable remedy in his case, the sacrifice of one or two black fowls; a fowl or two, as the nature of the case demands, is then brought, and the pujari uses a certain formula of words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising the spirit the patient is supposed to be possessed with. This done, the fowl is slain and the sacrifice offered to the spirits, who, being thus pacified, leave the patient to live as peacefully as he might wish.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla. S. MILEY.

Lord Charles Beresford, who was entertained at lunch by the Junior Carlton on Monday afternoon (22nd ultimo) was banqueted on Saturday (27th ultimo) by some other friends and admirers. Lord Charles is not likely (says the *Pall Mall* gossip) to have any command during the naval manœuvres, but he will probably be appointed to a ship, possibly in the Channel Squadron, as soon as they are over. One of the hardships of the naval service is the rigidity with which the rules and regulations are sometimes interpreted. For instance, no time is allowed to count as service unless it is passed in command of a ship at sea. In Lord Charles Beresford's case the application of this rule deprived him of the right to count as service the time he spent in the Soudan, on the ground that to command a penny steamer on the River Nile is not the same thing as commanding a ship at sea. If Lord Charles Beresford had been on board a ship in Portsmouth Harbour when he was repairing the boilers of his steamers under heavy fire near Khartoum that would have been service time, whereas the Soudan service was not. This is an iniquity which the public find it difficult to understand.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT HYDERABAD (SIND).

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 10.

A Conference of the masters of High Schools in Sind was held last week at Hyderabad to discuss a series of questions relating to the administration of secondary schools. The Conference was convened by Mr Jacob, the Educational Inspector, and sat for three days. The following gentlemen were invited to attend and took part in the discussions:—Messrs. Mistri, Contractor, and Pajnigara, the Head-Masters of the Government High Schools at Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur, respectively; Mr. Clarkson, Principal of the Upper Grade School, Hyderabad Mr. Hiranand Showkeram Head-Master of the Union Academy, Hyderabad; the Rev. J. Bambridge and the Rev. A. E. Ball, of the Church Missionary Society; the Deputy Educational Inspectors and Assistants of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur; the Principal and Vice-Principal of the Hyderabad Training College and Staff; all the assistant masters of the Hyderabad High School; and two of the assistant masters from the Karachi and Shikarpur High Schools. The President opened the Conference with the following introductory remarks:—

Gentlemen,—This being the first Conference, I believe, that has been held in Sind for the discussion of questions relating to secondary education, I should perhaps explain why I have convened it at the present time and on somewhat short notice. A Conference of educational officers met in 1887 at Karachi to consider a variety of questions regarding the administration and control of primary education and to revise three of the departmental codes; and if my health had permitted I should have followed it up with a Conference on secondary education last year, as there were several important matters which I thought it would be desirable for the masters of the High Schools to discuss together. Since the middle of last year several more questions of this nature have become ripe for discussion; and seeing that there was a considerable gathering in Hyderabad this week of educational officers and of others interested in secondary schools to witness the opening of the Training College and to attend the annual meeting of the Vernacular Literature Committee, it occurred to me that I should do well to seize the opportunity and hold a short Conference before you dispersed. My only regret is that the time for the issue of invitations was too short to admit of my inviting the heads of three of the High Schools in Kurrachee; but I hope that we shall have the benefit of their counsel at our next gathering. To those gentlemen who have been good enough to attend to-day at a few hours' notice, and, I fear, at some personal inconvenience, I tender my best thanks. As at present advised, I propose that the Conference meet for three successive days, that is, till Friday, the 9th instant. But if it should be the wish of the majority of the members present to continue the discussion into Saturday, I shall be glad to go on for another day. I will now read to the Conference the questions which I would propose for discussion. The first question which I have to lay before you is this: What ought to be the dominating aim of the teacher and the pupil in the work which they daily meet together to do? Is it to be, as it has generally been hitherto, the passing of examinations? Or is to be the acquisition of knowlege for itself and the formation of right intellectual, moral, and physical habits? Can it be both, the one being the substance and the other only the shadow of the results of our teaching? I do not say that examinations should play no part in our system. My question is: Shall they continue to be a supreme, dominating power over all the work of the teacher and his pupils? We can no more get rid of examinations than a man can get rid of his shadow. But who ever took much thought about his shadow? At the best it is an imperfect representation of what a man is; and even if it were like a photograph or picture, it would not be the man himself. Is it not the same with culture and the tests of culture? A teacher has often said to me: "I quite agree that the right development of the pupil's mind, character, and bodily frame ought to be the chief governing aim of my teaching, and if I let examinations reign supreme in my system, injury will ensue, both to myself and my wards; but parents, pupils, and the public at large, who are firmly of belief that passing examinations is the one thing needful, and that everything must be subordinate to this end, are too strong for me; I have to think of the reputation of my school as judged by examination results or my own interests might suffer. I therefore try to steer by a middle course." But, gentlemen, is not this to play the part of the person whom John Bunyan calls Mr. Facing-both-ways? Whatever delusion the pupils and others may cherish in this matter, the teacher knows better, and is persuaded in his own mind that serious harm to his pupils must ensue from their lowering the whole tone and aim of their studies. The question, therefore, arises: Which is the more sacred duty—that which the teacher owes to his pupils or that which he owes to himself? I think all will admit that the education of a boy who at the end of his four years' course leaves a High School without any taste for literature or science, with his soul unawakened to perceive and feel the beauty of these great utterances of the human mind which have been put before him in his school books, or of Nature herself in her works, is a pitiful fiasco, as well as something of a reproach to the teachers to whom he was entrusted; and, farther, that such fiascos are frequent in every school in Sind. What remedy, then, can be devised? How can we make our teaching more stimulating and impressive? Well, gentlemen, it seems to me that no change for the better can take place if the teacher's conception of his duty to his pupils is limited to teaching them how to pass an examination. But assuming that the teacher's ideal is far higher and nobler than this, and that his heart is in his work, I would suggest three ways in which the mind of a boy might be awakened before he leaves school. Cultivated reading or recitation, first by the teacher and afterwards by the pupil, of fine passages of verse or prose, has given many a boy his first insight into the spirit and beauty of literature. But it must be with the speaking voice that this must be attempted. At present the singing or

ear by making him cultivate his speaking voice (3.) Train his eye to habits of close and accurate observation of form and colour, and position, &c., by means (a) of pictures and other objects of art artistically arranged in the school-room, and (b) of natural objects both in doors and out of doors. Such training, in point of fact, gives a pupil a sixth sense—the artistic sense of the beautiful—and this new sense is of supreme importance in all the higher handicrafts of a country.

[The President here exhibited a piece of Hala pottery in further illustration of his argument that the training of the eye is necessary in schools.]

Look, gentlemen, at this piece of Sind pottery. On the underside the pedestal of this goblet is a great burr of glaze standing out a quarter of an inch from the surface. You see it prevents the goblet from resting flat on the table, and makes it hobble backwards and forwards, as if it were on a pivot. Look, again, at the disfiguring hole in the glaze on the outside of the cup of the goblet, at the unsteadiness of the lines scored round just below the rim, and, lastly, look at the unsightly accumulation of glaze inside the cup at the bottom. This goblet is not an extreme or exceptional instance of bad pottery. The faults in it are typical of what you will find in almost every piece of work that is now produced by the Sind potter. The man who made this goblet has had the effrontery to offer it for sale, and some one has been found to buy it. It was lately presented to me as a model to put before the students of the Training College, and I am really glad to have it as a model of everything that the potter's work should not be. But I ask you, gentlemen, whether we, teachers, have not got before us in this goblet an irrefragable argument for coming to the rescue of this once artistic province, and doing what we can to train the hand and eye of our pupils to habits of accuracy—their taste to distinguish between beauty and deformity and their conscience to cry aloud at all sins of omission and commission in workmanship. The prefect system has for some years past been in operation in the Government high schools of this province. How can we improve it? Closely connected with the improvement of the prefect system is the question of providing resident quarters for mofussil students and a house master in the immediate neighbourhood of the high school. In a few years open plots of land will probably become scarce in Karrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur. Does not this suggest the necessity of our now obtaining permanent possession of a suitable play-ground for each high school and enclosing it? It is almost a universal practice in this country for admissions and withdrawals to be negotiated with the school authorities by school-boys themselves and for the parents or guardians for the most part to hold entirely aloof. This practice leads to several abuses. Boys leave one school to join another pretty much as they please, and often without their parents' knowledge. The co-operation of the parents with the school authorities is lost, and the boys are virtually forced to assume a position and to discuss questions with their head-masters with a freedom which no one who is *in statu pupillari* would ever be allowed in England, and, as far as I know, in any other European country. This state of things must lead to a great deal of indiscipline and lawlessness, which is alike bad both for the boys and the school authorities, and I think it should be stopped. If the head-masters were to insist on every school-boy being accompanied by his father, guardian, or some elder relation at the time of admission, an effective stop would be given to the present practice, and parents and head-masters would mutually gain by being brought together in such a negociation. It might also encourage parents to look a little more after their sons' home studies and progress after the latter have joined a high school, and I am sure that the head-masters would welcome sensible suggestions from the parents, whenever due occasion for them arose. Lastly, how shall we secure a due succession of competent assistant masters in our high schools? This is a question which demands careful consideration, and when we come to discuss it, I will describe to you in detail the system at present in force and how it has been proposed to improve on it. These, gentlemen, are the chief questions which suggest themselves to me for our discussion. But if any member of the Conference should have any other suitable topic to bring forward, we shall of course be glad to discuss it, so far as time may permit. But in every question we debate, I think we must proceed by way of resolution, duly proposed and seconded.

At the suggestion of a member, a ninth question was added to the list, viz., Is more frequent discussion of school matters desirable between the headmaster and his staff in common room?

The Conference then proceeded to discuss these nine questions seriatim, and the debates which lasted for three days proved most interesting and instructive. Nearly every member took part in the discussions and expressed his views with the utmost freedom. After the first day almost every speaker kept to the point, and very little time was wasted by the long rambling speeches that are not uncommon in Conferences of this kind. Altogether the Conference is to be congratulated on its business-like capacity; and the important questions on which it has deliberated and pronounced a definite opinion will doubtless be read with interest and profit by a large number of teachers in secondary schools, both in Sind and elsewhere.

The following are the resolutions, which were passed by the Conference:—

1. This Conference views with regret the undue importance attached at present by pupils, parents, teachers, and the authorities to the passing of examinations, and hopes that the authorities may, by their system of judging the results of teaching, give greater encouragement to practical efforts made to develope the intelligence rather than the memory of the student.

2. It being a well-known and deplorable fact that hundreds of boys leave school utterly unimpressed and unimproved by their course of study, the Conference is unanimously of opinion that greater attention should be paid (1) to cultivated reading and recitation of poetry, whether in verse or prose; (2) to the oral teaching of geography and history in a more rational and interesting form, the text-book being mainly used by the pupils for home reference after the oral lesson has been delivered; and (3) to the experimental teaching of natural science in the laboratory. The Conference believes that each of these studies, when so pursued, is a potent means of arresting the attention and awakening the interest of a pupil.

3. The Conference is unanimously of opinion that the teaching of elementary science should begin in Standard IV., and that such reduction as may be necessary should be made in the demands of the Standards in other subjects.

4. The teaching of the History of India to the students of Standard IV. being beset with insuperable difficulties in the want of a suitable text-book, the Conference is unanimously of opinion that an honorarium should be offered for the compilation of a History of India in English in language which may be understood by children just beginning to converse in English. The Conference is unanimously of opinion that greater attention should be given to the training of the eye and hand, and suggests that drawing should be taught in all schools, and that a workshop for instruction in a handicraft should be attached to every Government High School.

6. Teachers should pay more attention to the training of the ear by means of the modulation of the pupil's voice in reading and recitation.

7. The Conference is of opinion that some attempt should be made to teach vocal music in secondary schools in view of its great value as a means of training the ear and voice, and as a moral and sanitary force in the class-room.

8. In addition to the teaching of drawing, the artistic education of the eye should be more generally attended to in secondary schools: (1) by the permanent display and frequent use of charts, pictures, and other objects of art in the school-room; (2) by means of close and patient observation in the class-room or laboratory of natural objects and of the operation of Nature's laws; and (3) by means of occasional excursions by the teacher with his pupils to places in his neighbourhood where objects of interest may be observed and studied.

9. The Conference is unanimously of opinion that the prefect-system, as already worked in the High Schools of Sind, has strengthened the bonds of discipline and improved the tone of the boys at large; but that, if the influence of the head-master is to be more thoroughly infused into the system, it is desirable that some of the students should live on the school premises with the head-master.

10. In view of the probability of land hereafter becoming scarce in the larger towns of the province and of the play-grounds now used by the high schools being resumed by the municipalities for building purposes, it is desirable that each high school obtain secure possession of a suitable play-ground in the vicinity of the school and enclose it.

11. Looking at the great benefit to be derived by young men from such out-door exercises as cricket, football, and lawn-tennis, the Conference would suggest that the Municipality of Hyderabad be invited to set apart and enclose a plot of land to be used as a recreation ground by the various schools of the town.

12. With a view to strengthen discipline in secondary schools and to bring the pupils' parents and guardians into more fruitful relations with the head-master, it is desirable that a boy at the time of his admission to a school be personally introduced by his father or by some responsible relative or friend of the father, and that no leaving-certificate be granted by the head-master except on written or personal application from the parent or guardian.

13. The present system of recruitment of assistant masters for secondary schools should be maintained; but it should be strengthened (1) by the head-master's supervision of the probationer being made more frequent and searching; and (2) by the more frequent discussion in common-room of questions relating to class-teaching and school management.

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR CREIGHTON.

SIXTH DAY.

THE court re-assembled pursuant to adjournment and on resuming its proceedings inquired if accused wished to make any statement in addition to the address made by his counsel. The prisoner in his defence made the following oral statement to the court:—

Gentlemen of the Court,—When the regiment first came to India, on its arrival in Bombay, on or about the 23rd December 1886, a representative of the firm of Bunachund Jowarri Mull, bankers of Trimulgherry, arrived on board ship, interviewed the Commanding Officer, and was passed on to me. He produced several testimonials from officers and paymasters, among them was one from the Officer Commanding the 14th Hussars; the Officer Commanding, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, also one from the Paymaster of the latter Corps. I engaged this man, not then being aware that it was contrary to the Indian Regulations for a Paymaster of a British Regiment to employ a "sowcar" without permission of the Controller of Military Accounts, I left all my matters entirely in this man's hands. In fact, hardly if ever, checking his books to ascertain if they were correct; this duty I often deputed to one of my clerks. Sometime afterwards a report was made against the agent by some outside people to the Commanding Officer as to the way in which he was performing his business. I interviewed the Commanding Officer on the matter, and afterwards decided to send this man away, that was about September 1887, and I then found in checking his accounts that I was due to him about H. S Rs. 5,000 at this time, however I did not balance my account with Government to see if there was anything deficient, which I should have done. On the recommendation of a very high official in the Residency, I elected Dan Mull, Banker of Bolarum, as my "sowcar," this was done with the countenance of the Commanding Officer. This "sowcar" on taking over the business, paid the balance alleged to be due, to the former "sowcar," and charged my account with the same. I continued to keep this account open with the last-named "sowcar" till August 25, 1888, when on a Special Board being held about that a remark was recorded on the proceedings that some of the money then produced before the Board came from the "sowcar"; through my Commanding Officer application was made to the Controller of Military Accounts soliciting the necessary sanction for me to be allowed to keep a "sowcar," in the meantime I acted up to regulations and determined to keep the money myself, so I dismissed this man. A reply was afterwards received from the Controller of Military Accounts prohibiting the appointment of a "sowcar." When I closed this "sowcar's" accounts, I found myself in his debt to the extent of about Government Rs. 3,000, again on this occasion I stupidly omitted to balance my books with his. From this date I employed a "shroff" as my own private servant to draw the money from the Treasury and bring it to my house. I did not always go to the Treasury myself, but often sent this man or some one else. I never counted money when brought, when I did go to the Treasury myself, I took one of these "shroffs" with me and allowed him to draw and count the money. I was blind in this action by what appeared to me to be a common custom in this station. I never counted the money anywhere myself, but simply saw, it was put into a box as it came, in the bags as it was brought from the Treasury, but it was never personally checked by me. As money was required to pay troop Sergeants-Major, a bag or two was taken to my office from my house by the "shroff" or some other servant who used to pay the money out usually in my presence and bring back the balance, if any, to my house to be locked up. By para. 882, Army Regulations, India, Part II., "Discipline," this money should have been placed under double sentries in the Quarter Guard but the Commanding Officer took no steps to carry out this regulation. I had several "shroffs" one way or another up to the time I was placed in arrest, therefore through my carelessness it is quite possible any one of these might have robbed me of several hundreds of rupees per week without my being alive to the fact, in this manner by taking Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 out of the bag when coming from the Treasury, or when carrying money from my quarters to my office, or vice-versa; again money might have been lost by payments being made without being recorded in the books, and on a second application for the same being made they were probably admitted. There can be no doubt that many such entries might have been omitted to be made for such sums paid away. I take for example the case of H. Troop of Rs. 300 having been paid and not entered through my neglect, this Rs. 300 was discovered by Captain Passey after my arrest. I was placed under arrest about the 5th March last, but the above-mentioned omission was not reported to the Pay Office until Captain Passey had examined the books and troops accounts. I think this was on the 15th March. Whenever I went to the Treasury I had to be absent the whole day, thus having to leave money with the shroff or clerks to make such payments as may have been required during my absence, the "shroff" or clerk may have omitted to enter disbursements made during my absence, in the books at the time on application being made for payments, on application being twice made for the same money, say a day or two afterwards, I may, forgetting I had ordered my clerks to pay the same, finding no entry in the books and thinking the "shroff" had returned the money to the box. Again losses may have occurred from the mode adopted by some officers of the Regiment sending "sowcars" to receive their money from me, and again sometimes these officers may have wanted money on days that the "sowcar" was not there, I may have given it originally to the troops officer or troops Sergeant-Majors. The "shroff" on his next visit would most probably ask for pay of troops or troops which had already been taken, if I had forgotten that I had paid the officers or troops Sergeant-Majors direct or through any messenger, which is very likely, as messengers frequently came for the same, I should naturally believing the "sowcar" to be pretty honest have paid him without thinking of prior direct payments, and it is very likely he might not have been aware that I had already paid over the money to the officer or troop Sergeant-Major concerned as the case might be, and judging from the case of H. Troop it is very unlikely I should have been told of this mistake on my part by the troop concerned and much more unlikely that the "sowcar" would have informed me. Losses may also have been caused by disallowances being credited to the pay examiner and no one being charged extra for the same and others probably overlooked, consequently there are sums due on account of sub-accounts which should be credited to me, since I have been under arrest during the few opportunities afforded me, I have ascertained that on account of those disallowances, over-payments, or sums may have been paid out without having received vouchers; take for instance the sum of Rs. 4,407-13-0, out of which sum I understand, the Honourable Captain Lawley has recovered the sum of Rs. 3,885-10-5. Losses may again have occurred on account of irregularities due to the want of proper clerical assistance. About March 1888, Paymaster Sergeant Payne, 7th Hussars, was ordered to England in charge of his invalid wife, leaving me with only one clerk, a Private Soldier, who knew scarcely anything about office work, and did not thoroughly understand Indian work as he had very little, if any knowledge, of Indian Pay Regulations, accounts, and vouchers required. Some of the clerks were frequently taken for parade although I often drew the Commanding Officers' attention to the matter, this partially caused accounts to get behindhand and therefore many omissions must have occurred. There are examples of a few of the parades I understand by regulations; regimental clerks are required to attend military training about three weeks, musketry fourteen days, riding school till the man is dismissed, and all Commanding Officers parades. These frequently caused the clerks to be absent the most necessary portion of the day, when they were required, viz:—in the morning, office hour being 8-30; a clerk taken for military training gets up about 5 a.m., is in the saddle till about 8-30, then breakfast, saddlery to clean, &c.; if the parade was for out-post duty, most probably there would be a lecture on the same from 11 o'clock to noon, all this in an Indian sun does not fit a man for entering into Pay Office work afterwards, and he often has to be excused from office during his course of military training, although no one is sent to relieve him and the man himself is as a rule too tired to do any office work in the afternoon. Failings of Troop Officers may have attributed also to the loss, for example Captains are required to keep a monthly cash account showing cash received from the Paymaster's Office in their own handwriting, on two occasions at annual inspections.

In the first case no accounts were, I believe, kept, and in the second case were kept only by the Troops Sergeant-Major, and not by Captains in command of troops in their own handwriting as required by Regulations. This bears upon the point of mispayments between the Troops Officers, or Troops Sergeants-Major, for it would allow of a collusion between the Paymaster Sergeant, Sowcar, Troops Sergeants-Major and others and would allow the Paymaster to be surrounded by a ring by which he could be easily robbed. If Troop Officers had carried out the Regulations regarding the keeping of the above cash accounts in their own handwriting they might have been available as correct records to show if any monies had gone astray in the Troops, and could have prevented any possibility of any such thing occurring. Occasionally it has been brought to my notice, not in my official capacity, that troop accounts were not in a correct state: I quote for example the case of "G" Troop, this I brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding that troop, but not in my capacity as paymaster, again confusion may have occurred of entries omitted to have been made of cash disbursed, in the event of an officer such as Captain Riddell drawing for four or five Troops at one time and always in a great hurry; other officer's being away and his signing for the whole if necessary, also omissions to obtain signatures for cash paid may have occurred by Troops Sergeant-Majors taking the money and going with the book round the barracks to find an officer to sign for the same. Occasions of this sort have occurred, and no officer has been available. The irregularity of the returns rendered very often unsigned, not up to date and rarely correct, this refers in particular to Troops Muster Rolls, shoeing certificate and creditor. These documents were always rendered to the Pay Office without the proper vouchers in support; these vouchers had to be called for causing great delay, inconvenience, and often mistakes and even sometimes have had to be made out in the Pay Office and sent out to the troops officers for signature, to enable the accounts to be sent off. I have not converted one pie of the deficit, which I am charged of to my own use. The cause of the deficit is due to the irregularities which I have referred. I have always endeavoured to live within my income which I think no one can contradict. I have never speculated, gambled, or betted, or indulged in those luxurious vices of my class. I have had no causes or temptations for coveting money not my own. I have made every effort to make good the alleged deficiency, and had a little more time been allowed me I should have succeeded in my efforts with the aid of friends both in India and at home. Shortly after I was placed under arrest, and during the sitting of the Court of Inquiry I received a telegram from some of my friends stating they would pay the money up. I believe I showed the same to Colonel Alexander, not in his capacity as president of the Court of Inquiry, but as a friend outside the Court, and asked him for his advice. I think I am correct in saying so, that Colonel Alexander said, that he could take no action in the case then as the matter was out of his hands and had gone too far, he referred me to my Commanding Officer. If my friends had failed me I should have paid the money out of my gratuity to which I should have been entitled on retirement from Her Majesty's Service. This would have been about £1,200. It was with this view that I applied on 3rd March 1889, for leave to retire from the service on a gratuity provided for in the scale of gratuities as laid down in Part II., Para. 1057, Royal Warrant of 1887. I have have now been for 13 years in the service; I held my commission so far without any stain upon my character, my private life has been as honourable as my public one. My records at the War Office will prove this. At the age of 18 years I joined the 107th foot as Sub-Lieut., 26th February 1876, I was promoted Lieut. in the same Regiment by anti-date, 26th February 1876; I was afterwards appointed Adjutant of my Regiment and continued to serve as such till I was promoted to Captain in my Regiment which had then changed its name to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; I then only had four years and five months service, I afterwards left the Regiment and joined the Army Pay Department, on the 6th May 1881, which Regiment I handed over correct in every respect. I was then appointed Paymaster, 87th Regiment; the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, from August 1st 1881 to August 22nd 1883. This Regiment I also handed over correct in every respect and no complaints were ever made; I accompanied that Regiment to Egypt during the Campaign of 1882. I was then appointed Acting District Paymaster, 6th Regimental District, Warwick, from August 28th 1883 to April 2nd 1884. This office I handed over correct, no complaints whatever were made. During the time I was with the 87th Regiment I performed the duties of Treasury Chest Officer, Ismalia, from the 13th to 30th September 1882 during the Egyptian Campaign. I was appointed Paymaster 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, 3rd April 1884, and I served with that Regiment till I was appointed to the 7th Hussars, 11th September 1886. The former Regiment I handed over correct in every respect. I was appointed Honorary Major, Army Pay Department, 6th May, 1886. I joined the 7th Hussars shortly before their departure for India. I have tried to do my duty by the Regiment, and have often gone out of my way to please the Commanding Officer and other Officers, but I fear I was never a *persona gratia* to them. When my Regiment first came out and came to this station the officers gave no little trouble to me and my wife with respect to quarters, as will be shown from correspondence on this subject in the Quarter-master-General's Office. I am no "banker" and come from as good a stock as many of them. They have never shown me any social civility what they could have avoided. In fact during the 2½ years I have been with the Regiment I have never been asked to dine at Mess once. I fear there is a good deal of Regimental dislike to me, though I am bound to confess that Colonel Peel, Commanding the Regiment, and Major Reid, the Second-in-Command, however are not included among those who may be guilty of this dislike, that has no doubt materially contributed to my present difficulty and disgrace, though perhaps unwittingly. There may be perhaps some reason for the above in the fact that I am only an Infantry Officer. In conclusion I would like to draw your attention to the fact that I and my family have been particularly unfortunate during my tour in India, no less than three deaths, one being my son, in my family. These facts indirectly may also have contributed to my negligence.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.

May it please the Court, the statement made by Major Creighton has much simplified my task in the opening. To that statement I shall only add a few observations by way of an opening for the defence. I still maintain that the subject-matter involved in the first charge is included in the one under consideration, and as such the one is a bar to the other. The legal aspect of this charge is to a very great extent the same as the first one. The prosecution has rested its case mainly on the evidence derived from the statement made by Major Creighton, prepared on Military Accounts Form No. 690, submitted before the Court of Inquiry. I objected at the outset to this document being received on the record on two-fold grounds, first that it formed a part of the proceeding of the Court of Inquiry which by rule 121, H., Rules of Procedure, are excluded as evidence from this Court, and, secondly, on the ground that this statement having been regarded as an admission or as a confession it cannot be used in evidence against an accused person unless and until it was shown to have been voluntarily made by the accused himself. I refer the Court to paras. 72, 74, and 81, in the Manual of Military Law, Ch. VI. also to Best on Evidence, page 691, paras. 793, and 552, and also to "Taylor's," paras. 793, 794 and, 796, Vol. 1. The Court was pleased to rule against me as regards the first part of the objection on the authority of the Judge Advocate General in India, and on the other I am not quite sure that the Court was competent to rule until it had evidence on the subject, viz., that the statement was made voluntarily. I do not take it that the Court, therefore, has definitely ruled against me on that head, because the court can under no circumstances take the mere statement of the prosecutors on that head. It is incumbent on the Court, therefore, to have all the evidence as the parties themselves might wish to produce. It will be my duty to show now, so far as that duty devolves on the prosecution, that they have entirely failed to discharge it. The burden of proof is on the prosecution, *vide* Manual of Military Law, page 93, para. 74. Ch. VI., which lays down that an admission or confession is not admissible as evidence though made voluntarily. The prosecution should always prove the circumstances under which it was made. Beyond the very vague evidence which has been given by the prosecutor himself on oath under this head, there is not a tittle of evidence to show the circumstances under which it was submitted to the Court of Inquiry voluntarily by the prisoner. Colonel Alexander's own letter (which has been made an exhibit) to the prisoner on the subject in his capacity as President of the Court of Inquiry amounted I submit to a mandate. The Court of Inquiry had no right to suggest even to the prisoner to make out a statement of accounts in M. A. Form, 690, when a special expert had been sent down especially from Madras to help the court in their task. The Court was not justified in relying upon Section 1, Para. 17 of the Instructions for Payment of British Troops, (India,) as they suggest in whatever way it might have been done to the prisoner. We, however, would endeavour to establish that, that statement was made in compliance and at the distinct desire of the court expressed distinctly to the prisoner, and that he did it through fear within a space of time that was hardly sufficient for the work. While the expert was allowed nearly a fortnight over the business the prisoner who was then already under arrest, and was actually in a state of mind that can be better imagined than described was only allowed a few days. This will be borne out by the letter to which I have adverted; what the consequence may have been had the prisoner not complied with the Court's desire perhaps, is not a question immediately before the Court, but it will be one which the Court may consider indirectly to see in what light the prisoner at the time took the desire to be. The so-called admission which is based entirely on certain books being the result of a hurried calculation. Now if the books themselves can be shown to be untrustworthy where does the admission go? It may be that the books should have been made up correctly, it may be there are certain liabilities and penalties attached to the office of paymasters in reference to the keeping up of their books, but that is a matter not for the Court to enquire. What the Court has to see is whether the books have been regularly kept in the ordinary course by prisoner. I refer the Court in this view to Taylor on Evidence, Vol. 1, para. 636, 637, 638, 639, and 640. These paras. give the law on the subject and show how far books can be relied upon by a Court when they are kept irregularly. At a latter stage of the case I shall quote these paras. *in extenso*. We shall give evidence to show that the books were not kept regularly in the ordinary course of business, that they were not always kept by the paymaster himself, that the whole office of the paymaster had a tendency to trifle with them, to play with them, or in other words the clerks in the office used to enter up those books whenever there was occasion. The statement M. A. Form 690, was made out, I believe, by one of the clerks, and for its accuracy Major Creighton depended upon the sagacity of that clerk. Major Creighton at the time when he was in close arrest and had no access to his office, no access to the vouchers, or to the other papers in the office, though it is true that at the time he was asked to prepare this statement he was given every opportunity and convenience that was required, but we shall show that no list or inventory was made of vouchers and papers in the office when Major Creighton was placed in arrest. The Commanding Officer should have, at the moment the prisoner was arrested, taken steps to obtain an inventory of all the papers which the prisoner was leaving behind him in the office, but that was not done. Between the 5th and, I believe, the 19th March 1889, no one knows what was done with the papers. All this to a very great extent will explain any mistakes there may be in the statement in Military Accounts Form 690. We shalll also give evidence to show that the deficiencies whatever they may be whether Rs. 18,000, or Rs. 10,000, are due to various circumstances which contributed each in its own way to the losses said to have been suffered by the Government or others. We shall also give evidence to show that the deficiencies are not after all so great as they have been alleged to be. We shall also give evidence to show that there was absolutely no motive for the crime with which Major Creighton has been charged, and that the probabilities are all on Major Creighton's side. Finally we shall show that in law a mere proof of gross deficiency without proof of conversion is not enough for a conviction of embezzlement.—*Deccan Times.*

THE "SWITCHBACK" SURPASSED.

A PRESS view took place in Paris on the 20th ult. of the so-called "Chemine de Fer Glissant," or "Slide Railway," on the Esplanade des Invalides within the Exhibition. The new invention is a singularly original contrivance for enabling trains to run, by means of water power, at a speed hitherto undreamt of.

Arriving there without any intimation as to what a "sliding railway" might be, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* I at first mistook it for an overgrown switchback, with the humps smoothed away. The train consisted of four carriages, affording room for about a hundred passengers. The carriages had no wheels, being supported at the corners by blocks of iron of a size somewnat larger than a brick, which rested upon a double line of iron girders. In the middle of the line at regular intervals jetted out irregularly-shaped pillars, the use of which was not yet apparent. Having taken our seats and the signal being given, we glided along very gently for the space of a few yards, when suddenly we gathered speed; two or three tugs were felt and we were flying on at the pace of an ordinary train, but as smoothly as a boat on a river. There was a clicking noise on the rails, but this, I was assured, was due to a defect in the construction of the slides, and would be remedied. The absence of any vibration, shaking, or "tail motion" was wonderful. A slight jerk there was at regular intervals; but then, again, I was told that it was due merely to the shortness of the course and the inability to get up a proper pace. In a hydraulic train travelling at full speed—that is to say at the rate of 140 to 200 kilometres, or 87 to 124 miles an hour—there would be almost no consciousness of motion. The journey down the length of the Esplanade only occupied a few seconds.

Upon our safe return, Mr. Pilter, Chairman of the Company which owns the invention, gave a full account of it. The sliding railway was invented in 1868 by an engineer named Girard, who was killed in the Franco-German war, and it has been improved to its present state by one of his assistant engineers, M. Barre. As has already been mentioned, the hydraulic carriges have no wheels, these being replaced by hollow slides fitting upon a flat and wide rail, and grooved on the inner surface. When it is desired to set the carriage in motion, water is forced into the slide or skate of the carriage from a reservoir by compressed air, and seeking to escape, it spreads over the under surface of the slide, which it raises for about a nail's thickness above the rail. The slides thus resting not on the rails, but on a film of water, are in a perfectly mobile condition; in fact the pressure of the forefinger is sufficient to displace a carriage thus supported. The propelling force is supplied by the pillars which stand at regular intervals on the line between the rails. Running underneath every carriage is an iron rack, about six inches wide, fitted with paddles. Now as the foremost carriage passes in front of the pillar a tap on the latter is opened automatically, and a stream of water at high pressure is directed on the paddles. This drives the train on, and by the time the last carriage has gone past the tap (which then closes) the foremost one is in front of the next tap, the water's action thus being continuous. The force developed is almost incredible. There is some splashing on the rails at the start; but this diminishes the faster the train goes. To stop the train the small stream of water that feeds the slides is turned off, and, the latter coming in contact with the rails, the resulting friction stops the carriage almost instantaneously.

A water-train running at over 100 miles an hour could, I was told, be pulled up within thirty yards, could climb up gradients of 16 inches in the yard, descend them with equal safety, and run on curves of 44 yards radius. This system would seem peculiarly adapted for elevated railways in cities, being light, noiseless, smooth, without smoke, fast, and thoroughly under command. The danger of running off the rails is reduced to a minimum, the centre of gravity of the carriages being scarcely more than a couple of feet from the rails. The cost of a metropolitan system would only be a third of one on the old plan, while in the open country its cost would be somewhat higher than the ordinary railway. But M. Barre tells me the expense would be in France an average of 8,000*l.* a mile. Where no natural water-supply is available, a propelling machine every twelve miles or so would be sufficient to keep trains going at full speed. The consumption of coal per passenger would be one-tenth only of the usual quantity. The importance of this may be realised by considering the statement that the Paris-Lyons Company alone has an annual coal bill of two millions sterling. Nevertheless, it would be rash to predict the general introduction of the water system on railways. One objection, for instance, that occurs to me is its apparent unsuitability for goods traffic. M. Persil, the manager of the "Chemins de Fer Glissant," believes it will all but do away with the locomotive engine. With respect to England, he believes that the disadvantage of the present slow method of crossing the Channel will become so apparent that all opposition to the tunnel will vanish. "I am ready," he said with enthusiasm, "to wager any sum that when the tunnel is made and our system is given a trial people will go from London to Paris in two hours."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort. Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	58	91	63	14	61	95	55	4
Aug. 12, Monday.....	...		...		...		0	11
„ 13, Tuesday ...	1	12	0	55	0	50	...	
Total...	59	3	63	69	62	45	55	15
Total of corresponding date last year...	49	3	43	28	48	40	47	66
Total of corresponding date of 1887...	68	96	70	42	66	72	64	96

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S REMINISCENCES.

MR. SIMS REEVES has just given to the public, through the London Music Publishing Company, his autobiography, which is entitled "My Jubilee: or, Fifty Years of Artistic Life." In addition to a most interesting account of his own career, Mr. Sims Reeves supplies a good many facts and recollections concerning musicians during the last half-century.

HIS EARLY TRAINING.

The work opens with an account of Mr. Reeves's early training. He comes of a musical family:—

My father was a musician; and he not only practised the divine art, but also taught it—in a manner which was anything but divine to me. I had learnt the musical notes almost with the notes of the alphabet; and when I was a child I had to rise, take my bath, dress, and be ready for my pianoforte lesson by five o'clock in the morning. I believe my father taught me well, but I am sure that he taught me strictly and severely. A false note on the piano was speedily followed by a blow from his violin bow, which directed at my knuckles, never missed its aim. Of course I had no business to make a mistake; but often the means adopted for setting me right threw me into the greatest confusion; and sad, indeed, was my fate when blunders were followed by correction, and correction again by blunders..... I was by no means the only member of my family who could sing. Both my brothers had excellent voices. Both afterwards became tenors. One of them, Henry, sang for many years with great success in the United States; the other, Edwin, enjoyed great reputation as a teacher.

In addition to the piano, Mr. Sims Reeves received instruction on the organ, and when he was a boy of ten he could play all Handel's organ accompaniments from the original figured basses. At fourteen he was organist at North Gray Church, and had charge of the choir. He and his brother Henry soon got engaged to sing at private parties in the neighbourhood, and the fees were used to get them the benefit of good masters. They were frequent visitors at the rectory, where the Rev. E. W. Edgell and his sister took great interest in them, and they got some instruction in English, Latin, French, and Italian. Mr. Sims Reeves early made up his mind to adopt the stage as his profession. His father, however, thought it prudent to teach him a trade on which he could fall back, and he learned to engrave music plates; and he says, "Had I suddenly lost my voice I could have earned my living by that occupation."

A STRANGE MISTAKE.

One "strange mistake" was made in our tenor's musical education. The writer says: "I had been trained as a baritone; and it was not until after I had sung for some time on the operatic stage that nature and my own self-consciousness taught me that I was a tenor. There have been instances, as I have elsewhere remarked, of singers coming out as tenors and finding afterwards that they had baritone voices. But apart from my own case I never knew any instance of a singer beginning as a baritone and afterwards becoming a tenor, until a few years ago I found that the eminent vocalist, M. Jean de Reszke, had gone through precisely the same experience."

STAGE DEBUT.

Sims Reeves's first appearance on the stage was at Newcastle in 1839 as the Gypsy boy in "Guy Mannering." He succeeded at once, and was immediately offered important baritone parts elsewhere. From Newcastle he went to Worcester, and began to take tenor parts in operettas. His next engagement was in London at the Grecian Theatre, where he sang under the name of Johnson. Macready was then at Drury Lane, and Sims Reeves at once accepted the post of second tenor which Macready offered him. Macready was a tyrannical manager, and the connection with him was but brief. Macready dismissed him because, disregarding Macready's directions, Sims Reeves refused to turn his back on the audience while he was singing. The autobiographer says:—

"In vain had I remonstrated with him on his injustice, and I ended by telling him that, though I was only beginning my career, I might some day be in a position as distinguished as his own, and that, the opportunity presenting itself, I should feel bound to mark my sense of his conduct in a befitting manner. Many years afterwards, when Mr. Macready, on his retirement from the stage, was arranging a farewell benefit, he wrote to ask me to sing for him. In declining to do so I did not fail to remind him of the circumstances which left me no option but to pursue this course. But this can never blind me to the fact that he was indeed an admirable manager. He reformed the theatre, too, not in an artistic sense alone. Objectionable characters were excluded from the audience department. Macready for the first rendered an English theatre a place which decent women could attend without fear of being shocked by gaudy neighbours."

In 1843 Sims Reeves went to Paris and Milan, at the latter city placing himself under Mazzucato, then director of the Conservatorio. In 1847 Mr. Sims Reeves came back to London and was engaged by Jullien. He made his debut at Drury Lane, in the character of Edgardo in "Lucia," with brilliant success. Mr. Reeves then determined to appear in oratorio, and in 1848 accepted an engagement from the Sacred Harmonic Society. From this time forward Mr. Sims Reeves's career belongs to the history of music in England.

MUSICAL PITCH.

Mr. Sims Reeves has something to say in vindication of himself against the charge of caprice in refusing to sing. He gives much space, too, to the question of musical pitch, and it is well known that he has often refused to sing in oratorios and at musical festivals on account of the extreme height of the pitch, "which involves harmful and sometimes fatal exertions on the part of tenors and sopranos in particular." He adds:—"As to the obstinacy, amounting almost to insanity, of those who maintain that the present monstrously high pitch is necessary by reason of the brilliancy which, with such a pitch, can be attained by our English, French, or Italian orchestras, all that need be said is that to sing to such a pitch must have the inevitable effect of forcing up the voice and putting upon it a strain which it cannot bear. Thus, the quality of tone is impaired, and the worst fault of all, singing out of tune, follows as a natural consequence." Mr. Sims Reeves has often found himself obliged to disappoint the public. On this "sore point" he writes:—"I may conscientiously say that I have never broken an appointment with the public from anything like caprice; and while many journals have been pleased to attribute my occasional non-appearance to absolute whim, a few have had the justice to defend me from such suspicions as those to which every vocalist of any eminence has been at times exposed."

ANECDOTES OF SINGERS.

The book contains many recollections of Braham, Balfe, Arditi, Jenny Lind, Costa, Mazzucato, Mario, Tamburini, Patti, Nilson, Titiens, and a host of others. Of the Swedish Nightingale Mr. Reeves writes in terms of unmeasured praise.—"The most perfect singer I ever heard, of whom in a future chapter I shall have much to say, was Jenny Lind; and this lady, as natural and frank as she was kind-hearted, was as particular about singing with propriety of demeanour as about singing absolutely in tune and with the exact expression required by the meaning of the words. On one occasion she quietly asked a vocalist who indulged in dreadful contortions why she made such faces. 'I cannot reach the notes without doing so,' was the reply. 'Then,' said Jenny Lind, in her gentlest manner, 'you should not sing at all.'"

GOOD ADVICE.

From *Tricycling Journal*.

"We are now convinced that a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil should find its way into the house of every cycler, and, in fact, into every house. For rheumatism, in particular, it acts like a charm, and in fact the Oil, in the words of those who advertise it, truly "conquers pain." We commend to the careful and intelligent notice of our readers the names of such famous men as Hanlan, Beach, Furnival, Pullinger, Adams, Painter, Wade, Woodside, and others of equal prominence, who have written the Vogeler Company testimonials. These giant athletes, together with a host of other well-known men, have appended their signatures to statements that prove that St. Jacob's Oil is no bogus preparation made up to sell, like, alas! many we know of, but a thoroughly *bona fide* and genuine article, which will and does do what its proprietors claim for it. Our readers will thus see we are very firm believers in the virtues of this preparation, and we are not singular in our belief. Beyond the high testimony we have received from Messrs. Furnival and Adams, it should be noticed that the champions, in almost every other sport or pastime prevalent in Great Britain, the United States, and the Colonies—particularly Australia—have placed on record their high opinion of the remedy. We do strongly advise our readers, therefore, never to be without a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, and if they are only wise enough to take our advice, they will assuredly not regret it."

THE suggestion has often been made to extend the system of uniformity from portage to railway fares—to have one uniform charge for railway journeys within a specified area. The Hungarians are the first to put the scheme in practice. The new Minister of Communications has divided the country into zones, and there will be but one rate for travellers and a uniform rate also for goods on the State railways within each zone.

"OUIDA" ON FRENCH AND ENGLISH FICTION.

IN an article which is printed in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* "Ouida" makes things decidedly unpleasant for English novelists, whom she compares very scornfully indeed with those who write in French.

"THE EMASCULATION OF ENGLISH LITERATURE."

That taken as a whole the English literature of the present day is of any great or unusual excellence seems to me, says "Ouida," a proposition which cannot for a moment be sustained with any accuracy. It is, beyond all, lacking in those artistic qualities, those qualities of style which constitute the especial literary excellence of a literature, and for which French literature is

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CAPTAIN ZALINSKI, U. S. Army, states that a ship specially designed for countermining and carrying the pneumatic torpedo gun is now under discussion. It is to be of 3,300 tons displacement, on a draught of 18 ft.; it is to be turtle-backed, protected by 5 in. of steel armour, and is to have its under-water hull especially strong, being well protected from the action of torpedoes by numerous compartments and cellular sub-divisions, these latter being filled with cellulose, if found desirable. She is to carry an ample supply of coal and ammunition. The shells to be used will be of 8 in. sub-calibre, fired from 15 in. guns of 100 lb. bursting charge. It is supposed that 1,200 of these will suffice for countermining a channel seven miles long and 100 yards in width. Three guns are to be mounted forward and abreast of each other, as in the Vesuvius, the middle gun to be fixed in direction but capable of elevation, while the two outer ones will have a slight lateral train. Sets of shell will then be thrown so as to clear the channel 100 ft. at a time. It is thought that the upward lift of the great wave formed by the simultaneous explosion of three shells will not only explode the fixed mines and break up connecting cables, but also tear the buoyant mines and circuit closing buoys away from their moorings.

Captain Wilson, V.C., of the torpedo school-ship Vernon, has, by his temporary appointment to the Rodney, experienced some of the perils of the deep. On the passage from the Nore to Spithead on Thursday, 25th ult., his ship fouled that friendly beacon the North Goodwin lightship, and drove her from her moorings. This is not surprising when we remember that the Rodney is a ship of over 10,000 tons, and such a weight is enough to carry all before it. The little lightship sent up signals of distress, and a tug from Ramsgate went to her assistance and took her in tow, thus saving her from an aimless drifting cruise in the Channel. How it happened that the Rodney was so out of her course as to come down upon a lightship at anchor, will doubtless be explained.

The general opinion expressed by those who saw the 2nd Connaught Rangers march out of Aldershot was that they did not look as well with the new Slade Wallace kit as they did with the old valise. The experiments at home have not been sufficient, in our opinion, to warrant the despatch of a battalion on foreign service with the new kit. True, the regiment is bound for Malta to relieve those going to Cyprus and Egypt, and, therefore, it may be an experimental measure. Change is a welcome relief to some minds, whether it be for the better or not.

It has for a long time been the general opinion among naval men, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that it is to them the defence of our coasts and harbours ought to be entrusted, and this opinion is constantly growing in strength. During the past year the Germans, by the advice of a military commission specially appointed to consider the question, have transferred the entire system of littoral defence to their Navy. The reasons given for recommending this transfer were the similarity between the guns and carriages used on boardship and in sea-coast fortifications; that naval officers would be more likely to appreciate the weak points of the ships or naval landing parties, by which alone coast defences are likely to be attacked; that the steam and hydraulic power now being largely introduced for the working of guns and turrets on shore require a specially trained body of men, who are already ready to hand in the Navy; and, lastly, that sailors are much better fitted to take care of works at the mouths of rivers than landsmen, while complete unity of control is established, as both the arrangements for torpedo and mine defence are, and always have been, in the hands of the Navy.

In France the same system is followed, but not quite to so thoroughgoing an extent. Naval officers of high rank, with the title of Maritime Prefects command each military port, and all the forces afloat and ashore within the limits of their district. The coast fortifications are all garrisoned by the marine artillery and light infantry, and divisions of torpedo-boats are permanently assigned to each military port, there being 20 at Cherbourg, 15 at Brest, 10 at L'Orient, 10 at Rochefort, and 20 at Toulon. Lieutenant Colwell, United States Navy, in his report to Congress on this subject, says:—"The coast defence of Great Britain is notably the most inefficient of any of the great European Powers. Owing to the divided control, lack of co-operation, absence of digested schemes for mutual support, and the mixing of naval and military duties, the defence is unwieldy in its administration, unprepared for sudden work, and labours under the advantage of placing military men in situations outside their legitimate sphere of action." This is what an impartial, unprejudiced, and eminently competent witness has to say about our system, or want of system, and we should do well to profit by his strictures.

At the present time, writes the *Broad Arrow*, there are two schools in our army; the first, and by far the smallest, consists of those who have carefully studied the features of modern campaigns, and have become convinced that the system adopted by the French and Germans is the only effective training for the battle-field, whilst the second and larger school consists of those who cling to the old close order and mechanical drill of the British army. We believe, however, that in time this latter school will disappear, and the British soldier will be trained solely for action and not chiefly for show. It has been said that the British army having to carry on war in all parts of the world and to contend at considerable disadvantage in point of numbers, requires a different system of drill and tactics to those adopted by Continental armies, but we have before asserted, and still maintain, that the German system, in which drill has been reduced almost to its elements, is as applicable to a force acting in the Soudan as to one campaigning in Europe. The most unpleasant criticism, because there was a good deal of truth in it, that was ever directed against British soldiers was the criticism of the German officer who witnessed the Delhi manœuvres. He said that when the attack commenced "all the outward forms of discipline are lost." And this happens because that particular kind of drill is not the daily exercise of the soldier, but something quite outside his ordinary experience. We may have the best-behaved army in the world, the cleanest and most orderly barrack-rooms, but it will all go for nothing in the day of need unless we have the discipline of the battle-field, and we shall not have the discipline of the battle-field unless the soldier is unceasingly taught as if he were on the battle-field.

During Saturday, Sunday, and Monday before the mail left several additions were made to the mobilized fleet. A few accidents occurred. On the Galatea, armoured cruiser, going out of harbour to make a steam trial her eccentric traps gave way, and her piston-rod was damaged. The Elk, tender to the Devastation, on passage from Queensferry to Portsmouth fouled the Newark lightship to the north of the Thames, and sustained considerable damage. Two boats were smashed in the davits. The bridge was twisted, and on her starboard side is a large hole. The Traveller is to take the place of the Elk, whose crew will be turned over to the former. On Monday an explosion occurred on board the Medea at Portsmouth, but fortunately it was not of a serious character. It appears that while the coal stores were under examination a bunker, which had not been opened for some days, was visited by two men, when the explosion occurred. One man, although scorched, dragged out his comrade, who had been knocked down but escaped uninjured. During the Medea's recent experimental cruise to Gibraltar she developed serious defects, and she is now being fitted with new boiler-tubes previous to joining the fleet at Spithead. The Medusa, one of the new fast cruisers of the M. Class ordered to Spithead was detained at Sheerness on account of her steam-cutter having broken down. The Grasshopper, a new fast gun-vessel, underwent a four hours' official forced draught trial with successful results; but when her boilers cooled down some of the tubes became leaky. The Aurora, cruiser, on a voyage from Devonport, laboured so much that her armour-shield was lifted and fifteen tons of water entered the vessel. Torpedo-boat No. 12, on the voyage from Sheerness, collided with a barge, which was nearly swamped. Torpedo-boat No. 57, also from Sheerness, has been in collision twice, and been seriously damaged.

The names of some of the new cruisers are:—Rainbow, Retribution, and Pique, to be built by Palmer's, at Jarrow; Latona, Melampus, and Naiad, by the Barrow Naval construction and Armament Company, and the Intrepid, Indefatigable, and Iphigenia, by the London and Glasgow Engineering Company, on the Clyde. All these are very old service names, and, if I mistake not, the only one to be found among ships in commission for the last 30 years is the Intrepid, which was a large gun-vessel, commanded by Captain Marryat, a son of the great novelist, and, in company with the Argus, present at the landing of Garibaldi's "Thousand" at Marsala in 1860.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent of property Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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Of Special Interest to European Residents

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Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

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An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
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SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

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Makes Life enjoyable.

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SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

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Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
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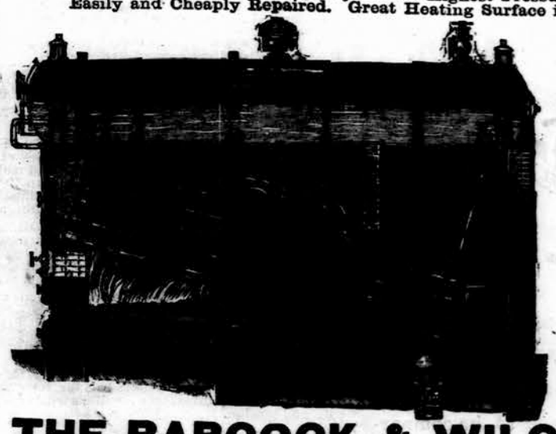

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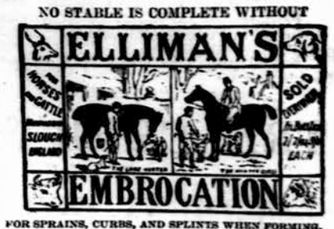

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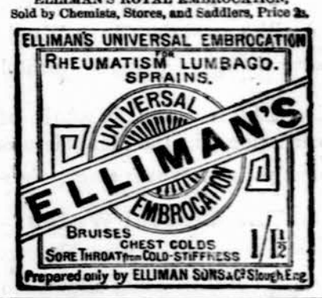

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- "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
- "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found 'Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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F. H. BOWDE.

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD., 43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

J. Henry

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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Ladies' Hunters.....	44 ,,
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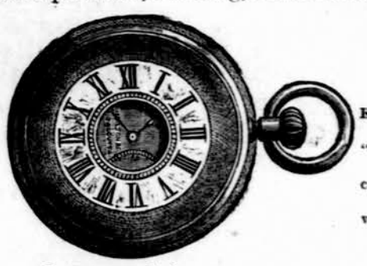

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged in all climates, or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

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